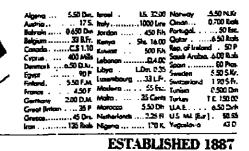
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1982



U.S. May Expand Beirut Role

Reagan Is Said to Consider Gemayel Request for Bigger Peace Force

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON - President tonald Reagan said Tuesday the United States would give "serious onsideration" to a request by number that the size and role of the unultinational force in Lebanon bexpanded, a senior U.S. official

The official disclosed the statein nent by the president after meet-ings Tuesday morning at the White in Jouse between Mr. Reagan and

half as An increased presence for the ham J.S., Italian and French force has " in een discussed in the context of faricularilitating withdrawal of foreign orces from Lebanon and expand-

talements with Mr. Gemayel, Mr. le leagan reaffirmed U.S. support on leagan reaffirmed U.S. support in a leagan reaffirmed u.S. support on the leagan reaffirmed u.S. support on the leagan reaffirmed u.S. support of t

Mr. Gemayel endorsed Mr. Gemayel endorsed Mr. Gemayel endorsed Mr. Gemayel seast peace prolight osals, saying, "We firmly believe helps, at President Reagan's initiative as created unprecedented oppor-

inities for peace."
He praised the U.S. role in Lebhas non, saying, "American commit-ient to the sovereignty and terri-brial integrity of the free democacy of Lebanon has been funda-ental to our survival."

Senior U.S. officials said Mr. lemayel stressed the importance T a continued deep involvement y the United States in securing ne withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebaon. U.S. officials said the with-- rawal should be accomplished by "The end of the year.

The officials said Mr. Gemayel eceived assurances from Mr. teagan that the United States HOW AND A Towould indeed play a very active Die." A special envoy, Morris Draper, is expected to return to

the Middle East toward the end of this week to continue negotiations.
Other talks are also scheduled. A delegation of Arab leaders headed by King Hassan II of Morocco is expected in Washington late this week to discuss the decisions of the Arab summit meeting at Fez,

el's departure, Mr. Reagan said the talks "covered a full range of issues with particular focus on our shared objectives of prompt with-drawal of all foreign forces from

"We also discussed Lebanon's goals in restoring authority and control of the central government

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

Menachem Begin won parliamen-

tary approval again Tuesday night for his tough stand on limited au-

tonomy for the Palestinian Arabs

Camp David accords, which

brought about the peace treaty be-tween Egypt and Israel.

As he did on Monday, Mr. Be-

gin slighted other peace plans set forth recently, including one by

President Ronald Reagan, when he said in reference to the Camp David pact: "There is no other plan

JERUSALEM -- Prime Minister

and all parts of the country." Mr. Reagan said. "In this regard, I reaffirmed the United States' support for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and freedom of Lebanon."

struction, U.S. officials said plans were under consideration in both the economic and military areas. On economic assistance, an offi-cial said the United States was can said the United States was considering "preliminary helping," but that plans were not yet firm. "We would expect the vast majority of assistance required would come from other sources," the official said.

said a survey team had just re-turned from Beirut but had not completed its report. An official said the United States likely would play a role through foreign military sales credits" in the anticipat-ed expansion of the Lebanese

Mr. Gemayel arrived Monday night after appealing before the United Nations General Assembly for immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from his country.

Senior Reagan administration officials in Washington said publicity for the first time Monday that their "target date" for a withdraw-

Knesset Reaffirms Begin's Stand On Limited Palestinian Autonomy

today. The only plan is autonomy with a transition." Mr. Begin favors a plan whereby the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, which Israel captured during the 1967 war, would run their day-to-day af-

of the West Bank and the Gaza Directors of El Al decide to liqui-Strip, along with his avowed inten-tion not to relinquish control of date the ailing airline. Page 2. The vote of 56-5 favoring the prime minister's position followed

fairs while Israel retained control over the security of the territories.

two days of debate in the Knesset on Mr. Begin's foreign policy. He called for resumption of the auton-omy talks under the terms of the The Egyptians favor a plan leading to the creation of a Palestinian entity, as well as the abolition of the Israeli settlements, and the gap in views has ground the autonomy talks to a half numerous times during the past three years.

Most Palestinians, particularly those with fealty to the Palestine garded the autonomy talks all

Mr. Begin reasserted Tuesday night his belief that the West Bank, which he refers to by the biblical terms of Judea and Samaria, are part of the Jews' heritage, and that the Israeli settlements there are legal and that there should be more of them.

He again belittled the plan favored by some members of the Labor Party opposition for a solution to the Palestinian problem by some sort of federation with Jordan. Referring to the West Bank and to East Jerusalem, which was taken from Jordan during the 1967 war, Mr. Begin said, "We'll make

sure King Hussein gets neither."
Former Prime Minister Yitzhak
Rabin of the Labor Party clashed with Mr. Begin, saying that contin-ued retention of all of the territories would result in the alteration of the nature of the Jewish state because of the large number of Arforces from Lebanon was "the end

The officials noted Monday that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said publicly recently that a withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon could be carried out by the end of the year.

But Monday marked the first time that top U.S. officials have spoken of a specific timetable on the process and agreed with the Israeli assessment.

"We think that's a great time," an official said. The withdrawal of the three

warring forces from Lebanon would be a big step toward what the Reagan administration hopes will be eventual stability for the

Responding Monday to a request from President Gemayel, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a motion to keep a 6,500-man UN force in Lebanon for another three months, United Press International report-ed. The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was created as a buffer between Israeli and Pales-tinian forces after the 1978 Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

In Kfarmatta, Lebanon, warring Druze and Phalangist factions have agreed to a truce, an Israeli official said Tuesday. "They have reached an agreement that neither the Phalange nor the Druze would carry guns in the street," the offi-cial told The Associated Press.

Five people died in four days of fighting last week. The Lebanese Army moved in a small number of soldiers Monday and set up a single emplacement in the street between the Druze and the Israelis, but the Israelis have refused to leave. Kfarmatta is 10 miles south



President Reagan escorted President Gemayel from the White House after talks Tuesday.

20 Poles Seek Asylum In Sweden After Escape By Plane Across Baltic

CONSTITUTE The Associated Press STOCKHOLM - A Polish airraft carried 20 Poles, including ive children, across the Baltic Sea

on Tuesday in an escape from mar-ial law. police in Sweden said.

The single-engine plane landed it the Sturup airport just outside vialmo on Sweden's southwestern PAGE 21 oast Tuesday night, a police

OF MOT pokesman said. It was the second time a Polish CASSIFIShane landed in Sweden with refuees since Poland imposed martial aw in December 1981. Last June, rive Poles fled in a small twin-entine plane to Malmo and were givare plane

Hundreds of Poles have been granted asylum in Sweden since he military crackdown on Poand's independent trade union, Solidarity, which was banned Oct.

In Warsaw, meanwhile, the Polwe was aw, meanwaile, the Pol-" and successfully weathered initial ... anger at its ban on Solidarity and " rest week's · Iid not expect a worsening wave of

"The extremist groups of politi-ral opposition still haven't given pap," said a government spokes-man, Jerzy Urban, at a news con-ierence. "But they don't command al mai: " sap."

enough strength to organize strikes and demonstrations on a larger

His statements indicated the government is confident that the vorst is over after strikes and riots in Gdansk. Nowa Huta and several other cities that followed the outlawing of independent unions. Of the new refugees in Sweden, Eve Simfalt, a duty police superin-tendent at the Malmo police headquarters, said: "They have asked for political asylum. They are on

their way in here now.' "If they risk being persecuted back home, they will be given asylum," said Tord Palmlund, di-rector-general of the State Immi-gration Board in Norrkoping. Mr. Simfalt said the plane was a Soviet-made Antonov crop duster,

for spraying agricultural Also in Poland, church sources said the Roman Catholic leader, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was planning to make a previously postponed visit to Pope John Paul il at the Vatican. The move was interpreted as adding to the feeling

that the unrest had abated. ■ U.S. Spying Is Charged Poland's army newspaper charged Tuesday that Western spies, including U.S. diplomats



Jerzy Urban

who came to play in a special tennis tournament, were behind much of the unrest in Poland, United Press International reported from Warsaw.

An Interior Ministry official Colonel Zbigniew Zinowicz, said in an interview with the army's Zolnierz Wolnosci newspaper that since August 1980 there has been "a systematic growth in the number of the established facts of espionage. U.S. Embassy staff members who came to Poland in May for an inter-embassy tennis tournament actually came "to support the Warsaw intelligence cen-ter in its penetration activities" surrounding rioting on May 1 and

EC Agrees to Reduce Steel Exports to U.S.; **Bonn Wins Concessions**

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BONN - The European Community agreed Tuesday to a plan to limit steel exports to the United States voluntarily after West German negotiators obtained concessions meeting Bonn's objections to important parts of the plan on steel pipe exports.

All nine of Bonn's European Community partners had previously approved the plan, which could end a dispute between Washington and the Common Market by limiting the European share of the U.S. market for carbon and alloy steel products and steel pipes and tubes until the end of 1985

Common Market officials said the success of the compromise, reached after a daylong session of bargaining at European Community headquarters in Brussels, still depended on Washington's accept-

ance of the modified proposals. The European proposals were made necessary after the International Trade Commission concluded in an investigation that steel im-ports from subsidized companies in Common Market countries damaged the U.S. steel industry.

The concessions by the European steel makers and their governments were aimed at winning the

U.S. steel industry's approval of a steel trade agreement between Washington and the European

Community. Europe's steel industry is suffering a severe slump, and the agreement would suspend punitive du-ties that were scheduled to take effect Oct. 21 under the ruling by the International Trade Commission.

U.S. and European negotiators had reached a tentative limitation agreement, but a final full accord was blocked by differences on the inclusion of steel pipes and tubes, which West Germany opposed, and on procedural questions for monitoring imports.

The plan approved in Brussels on Tuesday proposes limiting European exports of carbon steel and alloy steel products to 5.7 percent of total U.S. consumption, and limiting European shipments of steel pipes and tubes to 5.9 percent of U.S. consumption, the average attained between 1979 and 1981.

One concession that enabled Bonn's negotiators to consent to the plan included assurances of virtual exemption of West German steel pipe shipments from the limits. West Germany has argued that its tube and pipe sales were not un-fairly priced or subsidized.

Party newspaper defended the leadership's goal of quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural output in the next 20 years against wide-spread criticism that China was again setting up unreachable Page 2.

> ■ President Reagan is carefully sticking to prepared scripts as he leads Republicans into the final two weeks of the midterm campaign.

a decision to embody the steel pipe agreement in an exchange of let-ters between Washington and Brussels, rather than in a formal

INSIDE

■ Commanding center stage with complete assurance from

the very start of his papacy, John Paul II has expounded a program that has raised for-

vent hopes among some Roman Catholics and has

caused deep misgivings among

■ The Chinese Communist

limitation agreement. At Bonn's insistence, the Europeans will also issue a formal declaration that the agreement does not imply a rejection of European trade rights under the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A further concession to the West Germans foresees that the 10 European Community nations will communicate their periodic forecasts separately to Washington rather than through EC bodies.

The Bonn cabinet was expected

to approve the proposals at its reg-The negotiators also agreed that ular meeting Wednesday.

Shultz Says U.S. Seeks **Democratic Reform** In Communist Nations

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that recent developments in communist countries "suggest that a new age of democratic reform and revolution lies ahead of us." He said that although the United States would not seek to forment violent unrest, it also would not ignore those seeking to bring about change.

"It is our responsibility, both moral and strategic, to meet their calls for help," he said before the opening session of a two-day State Department conference on finding ways to spread democracy to communist countries.

The conference, which was held behind closed doors except for speeches by Mr. Shultz and Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecre-tary of state for political affairs, brought together Soviet emigrés, American academics and government specialists.

The meeting was the first public followup to a speech in London last July by President Ronald Reagan in which he announced an American political offensive to spread democracy to communist

countries.
Mr. Shultz said that the

"weaknesses of communist societies are becoming increasingly ap-

"Popular desires for freedom remain strong," he said. "The con-cessions that communist regimes make to popular sentiment and to economic necessity may sow t'e

seeds of their transformation."

He cited the rise of Solidarity in Poland as the prime example of this trend, but cautioned that "internal forces must be the major factors for democratization of communist states."

"We do not seek to foment violent unrest or to undermine com-munist regimes," Mr. Shultz said, Yet we will not ignore the individuals and groups in communist countries who seek peaceful change.

As far as could be ascertained. this was the first time the State Department had officially sponsored a meeting to discuss ways of changing the structure of commu-

nist countries.

Mr. Eagleburger said the Soviet press would probably call the meeting provocative and a return to the "bad old days of Cold War and confrontation.

"But all these claims will prove is how lacking in confidence in their own system are those who make them," he said.



Peronists burned British and U.S. flags and chanted antigovernment slogans Monday as 30,000 people attended a Bue-

nos Aires rally. Fights and bottle-throwing broke out between factions of the divided movement, and one group walked out.

Buenos Aires Is Discovering the Pain of Hunger

Food Lines and Homeless Children Suddenly Appear in Argentine Capital

By Kenneth Freed Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES --- Argentina is a country in pain, the pain of a lost war, the pain of economic collapse, the pain of thousands, of dead and missing as the result of military repression.

And, now, the pain of hunger. In a land of uncommon wealth, fertile land and enormous food production, thousands of men, women and children suddenly do not have enough to eat.

That is not apparent everywhere. In the cen-ter of Buenos Aires and in the wealthy neighborhoods of Barrio Norte, Palermo and Belgrano, posh restaurants and bars are still crowded with the well-to-do.

But the wounds are not hard to find. The American Community Church, in the heart of the financial and business district, offers free milk, tea and bread to schoolchildren who have no food at home.

A block and a half from where the Argentine Congress meets, in a middle-class neighborhood, 230 persons, including many small children, line up twice a day for free meals at the Roman Catholic Church of Regina de Martyrum. The scene is repeated at several other Catholic churches, according to church officials, and the numbers are growing.

Evidence of hunger and unemployment is strikingly obvious in the working-class and industrial areas of Buenos Aires. In the southern suburb of Quilmas, Catholic priests say that 26,000 people with no other

source of food are fed in their churches every

day.

"There are many, many others too proud to buy food for themselves and their families," a church volunteer said. "They depend on friends and family, or they simply go without. It is very sad."

Food lines, soup kitchens and beggars are new to Argentina, a country that boasted until a year ago that, whatever else was wrong, nobody went hungry. Meat was the staple, usually eaten twice a day. The annual per-capita consumption of beef was 220 pounds (100 kilograms) a year.

Bread and pasta were inexpensive and plenti-Argentina's 26 million people generally ate all they wanted, and the ranchers and farmers were still able to export up to 500,000 tons of

meat a year, along with 30 million tons of How could a country go from plenty to hun-

ger overnight? Most economists and politicians here blame the topsy-turvy economic policies that go back to just after World War II, when Juan Perón began his dictatorial rule by protecting local industry, heavily subsidizing or nationalizing businesses and engaging in demagogic public giveaways.

Later, as coups installed unstable military governments, there were erratic swings between Peronist programs and free-market poli-

But the current ills are blamed specifically on the inefficient and often corrupt military men who have ruled since the government of President Isabel Perón was overthrown in

Taking over when Argentina suffered from 400-percent annual inflation, the generals replaced a Peronist system with yet another hard-line free-market program, one marked by an explosion of imports, strict currency controls and an overvalued peso.

The result was the strangulation of local industry, a plunge in exports of everything but grain, and a serious foreign debt.

Inflation was not cured, and it has not been under 150 percent a year since the coup. Unemployment, which had not been a problem, is now severe. Real wages have fallen drastically, as has industrial production.

Then came the war with Britain last April over the Falkland Islands. Argentina's defeat left the military devoid of public respect and internally demoralized.

And a plan to return Argentina to democracy in 1984 has created a lame-duck government hat seems incapable of taking any positive ac-The results are clear. Even by the govern-

ment's suspect accounting, retail inflation is now 204 percent a year. Wholesale price inflation has been nearly 290 percent over the last 12 months, and wages have fallen 31 percent in real value since January. Unemployment, calculated conservatively, is

18 percent — and it is higher than 55 percent construction and other industries. Private economists and foreign diplomats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Progress Is Reported In U.S.-European Talks

On Pipeline Sanctions Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The United States and its West European allies have narrowed their differences over ways of penalizing the Soviet Union for its alleged role in the Polish crisis, the White House said

President Ronald Reagan said Monday night that Washington was willing to lift sanctions on a Soviet gas pipeline if agreement were reached with Washington's European allies on alternative re-

The deputy press secretary, Lar-

Lack of Food In Argentina

(Continued from Page 1) say the figures are actually worse, with retail inflation closer to 270 percent and unemployment at 25

For Argentines, this has meant that the price of bread increased 115 percent from January to October; butter went up 127 percent; milk, 141 percent; and cheese, 192 percent. The price of choice cuts of beef increased 176 percent and stew meat was up 210 percent.

A small apartment in a marginal neighborhood rents for about I million pesos — about \$25 — a month, and the rent is indexed to rise 15 percent to 30 percent a month. The average income for working-class families is between 3 million and 4 million pesos a month --- \$75 to \$100.

Bands of dirty children now live in the streets of Argentina's capi-tal, a problem that has long characterized the stark poverty of Lima, Bogota, and other cruelly poor cities of South America. Boys beg in restaurants and seek tips for opening cab doors at taxi stops.

In the rich neighborhood of Barrio Norte, children sneak up service stairs to try to sell candy, notebooks and other odds and

Typical of these waifs is a dirty and ragged 12-year-old who calls himself Mojarrito, meaning "little fish." He spends every day at a taxi stand near the railroad station in the Constitution Plaza area of Buenos Aires.

"If I could earn enough money to buy clothes I would go home. he said, "and tell my mama that I have a job here."

His "job" brings him as much as 100,000 pesos — \$2.50 — a day, but usually less.

Asked where he sleeps, Mojarrito pointed to a big cactus. 'Under the plant," he answered.

"I don't play." he said, pointing scornfully to a group of dirty chil-dren who were kicking a paper bag in a makeshift soccer game. "I stay

Ex-Nazi Barbie Asserts He Won't Leave Bolivia

United Press International BONN - Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyons, France, plans to remain in Bolivia, Deutsche Presse-Agentur reported

"This is my country and I don't know why I should flee or where to," the West German news agency quoted him as saying Monday in Bolivia. Previous requests by France and West Germany for his extradition on war crimes charges have been turned down because he has Bolivian citizenship. West Germany has made a new request on the ground that he gained his Bolivian citizenship with false papers.

progress had been made in talks with the allies. "The differences have been narrowed," he said.

He declined to elaborate, saying there would be no further comment until the talks were finished. The sanctions were severely crit-

icized in Western Europe, where several companies defied the U.S. ban by shipping pipeline equip-ment after being ordered to do so by their governments. Mr. Reagan said Monday night he imposed the sanctions only fol-

lowing the breakdown of negotiations with the allies over penalties against the Soviet Union after the Polish government imposed mar-

The White House spokesman said Tuesday: "Our policy is to bring pressure on the Soviet Union, pressure on the Polish government, to end the repression the Polish people have experienced over the last year."

He said the United States had

not made specific proposals for measures to replace the pipeline sanctions. He would not say if Mr. Reagan wanted West European governments to come up with their own proposals first. West European leaders say they

must honor signed contracts to deliver equipment for the natural gas pipeline and point to Mr. Reagan's offer last week to expand grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speakes said the talks with West European countries were wide-ranging and were taking place in the broad context of East-West trade.

Mr. Reagan said Monday night that the administration was "trying again" to find another set of restrictions against Moscow. "We will be willing" to lift them if the administration "can get a better set" other than the sanc-

tions, he said. His comment came in response a question from a Republican fund-raiser in Joliet, Illinois. The questioner told Mr. Reagan that Caterpillar Tractor Co. has been badly hurt" by the sanctions, thousands of workers" laid off in Joliet,

"Isn't it time to lift those sanctions?" Mr. Reagan was asked. To a questioner who said the sanctions had hurt American workers while failing to punish Moscow, Mr. Reagan replied: "Our sanctions have hurt the Sovi-

Mr. Reagan said he was sorry about the layoffs and added that Caterpillar had also been hurt by unfair trade competition from

FBI Reports Drop In Crime Figures

WASHINGTON — The number of crimes reported in the United States in the first half of 1982 was half of 1981, the first decrease since 1978, the Federal Bureau of

But law enforcement officials and crime experts warned about attaching too much significance to the latest figures. Attorney General William French Smith noted that reported crimes reached a high in 1980 and remained at that

level through last year. The latest figures listed a 3-per-cent decrease for violent crime and a 6-percent decline for the more numerous property crimes. Murder was down 8 percent; robbery 7 percent and rape 6 percent. Aggra-vated assault increased 1 percent, the only violent crime shown to increase. Burglary dropped 11 percent, and larceny-theft and auto theft each declined 3 percent.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher before their meeting Tuesday in London.

Kohl, Thatcher Confer On Pipeline and Steel

LONDON - Helmut Kohl, West Germany's new chancellor, flew to London aboard a private jet Tuesday night for an evening of talks with Prime Minister Marga-ret Thatcher, their first meeting since Mr. Kohl took over from Helmut Schmidt.

The Soviet natural gas pipeline and steel industry quarrels be-tween the United States and its European allies were said to be on the agenda for the meeting, but no formal decisions were expected.

The session is to be a prelude to the annual British-West German summit, to be held in Bonn Oct. 28

Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher seek a coordinated strategy follow-ing the imposition of U.S. sanctions against European companies for providing equipment for the Si-berian pipeline, and the approach-ing deadline in the dispute over subsidized European steel exports.

President Ronald Reagan said Monday that the United States was exploring alternatives to the pipeline sanctions with its European allies. "If we can get a better set of restrictions, other than the sanctions," Mr. Reagan said, "we will

willing to lift those sanctions."
Mr. Reagan has sought to block to patricipe by banging a few attributes by Airline's Employees be willing to lift those sanctions. the natural gas project by banning the use of American technology pipeline equipment. He has said he wants to punish the Soviet Union for its support of martial law in Poland.

But companies in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy have defied Mr. Reagan's embargo and are providing turbines and other equipment for the pipeline, which is to bring additional supplies of Soviet gas to Europe by 1984. When the European firms began

shipments to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan cut them off from further American oil and gas technol-

go along with a European Commu-nity sales limitation agreement The package includes quotas on

would seek an assessment of the EC, which is still bogged down in a Germany are the only net contributors to the Common Market hudget and want readiustments.

With Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democrats, West Germany moved slightly to the right on economic policies.

Mrs. Thatcher is pictured as closer philosophically to Mr. Kohl, whom she has met twice before, than to Mr. Schmidt. But she and Mr. Schmidt had a warm working relationship, smoothed by Mr. Schmidt's ease with the English language. Mr. Kohl speaks no for-

Since Mr. Kohl's election Oct. 1, he has visited Paris and Brussels, where the EC has its headquarters. He is accompanied by his Free Democrat coalition partner, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is to confer with the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, mainly on the Middle East, officials said.

Beijing Paper Defends Ambitious Party Plan For Economic Growth

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Tunes Service

BELJING - The Chinese Communist Party newspaper People's Daily has defended the leadership's goal of quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural output in the next 20 years. There has been widespread criti-cism here that China has again set unreachable targets that retard economic development.

In a lengthy editorial Monday, the paper said the new growth tar-get does require the high average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent through the year 2000. But it said that this growth rate is within reach and that it cannot be compared with the "fantastic" goals set during such development efforts as the disastrous Great Leap Forward of 1958, when steel production was to be doubled in a year.

As Chinese have discussed the program adopted last month at the party's 12th national congress, they have become increasingly skeptical about the ambitious economic goals. Past failures have frequently brought a strong political backlash, and some Chinese fear that a faster pace of development will come at the expense of better

living conditions. "A small number of comrades question whether this quadrupling can be achieved." the editorial said of the output plan.

It noted that the question has been perhaps the most widely dis-cussed issue since the party congress. Regarding the goal of quadrupling output, the paper asked rhetorically, "Is this again 'setting too high a target' or 'blind progress,' two mistakes of the past?"

The paper acknowledged that comparisons are being drawn with Mao's Great Leap Forward, which is now officially regarded as a mistake of his "personal dictatorship." It also said comparisons are being drawn with the so-called New Leap Forward, which was launched in 1978 and had ambitious goals for rapid industrial de-

Board Decides to Liquidate El Al

velopment, including the importation of entire manufacturing

The extent of the skepticism here is a reflection of the continuing "crisis of confidence" that the Chinese leadership faces following several political and economic setbacks over the last three decades.

The editorial, entitled "Answering a Question," took pains to explain how the new plans are differ-ent from those of the past. It said the new plans had been drawn up in a stable political environme and that they were based on a realistic assessment of the country's

The editorial vigorously attacked officials and economists on the Chinese left who have apparently renewed pressure for an even faster rate of growth to be spurred by large-scale investment.

In commenting on the New Leap Forward, which was proposed by Mao's successor, Hua Guofeng, the paper said that this economic policy had not been based on research or feasibility studies. Plane to exhabite 10 learn studies. Plans to establish 10 large oil fields, to double steel produc-tion and to mechanize agriculture entirely within a decade were all just "fantastic slogans, manifesta-tions of the guiding ideology of the party's major leading comrade," it

The editorial accused Mr. Hua, who has since been pushed aside by a faction led by Deng Xiaoping, of starting a "new personality cult." It said he had failed to correct the political mistakes of the Cultural Revolution and that he had failed to rehabilitate officials and individuals who had been

purged. The policy of readjustment calls for continued slow growth for the next two or three years to ensure proportional development afterward. The next five-year plan, starting in 1986, is to focus on renovating Chinese industry and on structural changes, including greater reliance on market forces.

WORLD BRIEFS

Conference Vote on Israel Delayed

NAIROBI — The vote on an Algerian resolution to expel laraci from a United Nations technical conference was postponed at least until Third day after Kenya, the conference host, adjourned the debate so a banque. would not be delayed. Wednesday is a holiday in Kenya.

The United States has threatened to walk out of the conference suspend payments to the International Telecommunications Union if the resolution to expel Israel is approved. Michael Gardner, the chief Us delegate, has also warned that the United States would suspend finansupport to the agency.

Iran took some of the sting from Mr. Gardner's threat, however, quickly offering to make up any U.S. funds lost if the resolu succeeds. The United States pays \$3.2 million annually, 7 percent of a

India Cracks Down on Rioting Sikhs

NEW DELHI — Authorities ordered police and paramilitary troops; shoot rioters on sight Tuesday in the Sikh holy city of Amnisar as a uneasy calm prevailed after a day of arson and looting by militant Sith The orthodox Akali Dal, or party, has been agitating for greater polical and religious freedom in Punjab state, where most of India's

million Sikhs reside. The shoot-on-night order was meant to "discourage mischievous, ments from indulging in acts of arson and violence." said a Punjah government press statement. Many shopkeepers in Amritsar, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, kept their stores closed These day in protest of Monday's violence.

Chinese Pilot Seeks Asylum in Taiwan Mil(')

SEOUL - A Chinese Air Force major flew his MiG-19 fighter jet-South Korea on Saturday only to refuel so he could defect to Taiwas and he now wants political asylum there, diplomatic sources said his

day.

"The pilot wants to go to Taiwan," a source said. "We understand the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Seoul is in touch with the South Konga In Taipei, government officials who asked not to be named confirme

the contact and identified the pilot as Major Woo Yung keng. 23. The pilot's wish to be sent to Taiwan could become a touchy issue for the South Korean government, which has been treading a diplomatic line between Taipei and Peking.

Salvador Troops Forced Out of Town

SAN SALVADOR - Beleaguered government troops abandoned town in northern Chalatenango province because of guerrilla pressure, a regional National Guard commander said Tuesday.

The commander, who asked not to be identified, said 30 National

Guardsmen and 30 civil defense troops assigned to the town of San José Las Flores left over the past few days. He did not elaborate.

The town of 5,500, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of San Salva.

dor, is near Las Vueltas, which guerrillas have occupied since Oct. 10. The government ended an operation involving 5,000 troops in Chala-tenango during the weekend without retaking Las Vueltas, but it is erpected to go into the area again soon.

Pretoria Church to Keep Racial Policy

JOHANNESBURG — After a week of deliberations, South Africa's influential all-white Dutch Reformed Church has decided to make no immediate changes in its support for the government policy of racial

By Monday, almost all contentious issues had been shelved, referred to commissions for study, or ignored by the church's 508 delegates at the general synod, a meeting held every four years. The most pressing issue, dealing with the need to reappraise theological doctrine to determine if it justifies white supremacy over the country's majority black population; was referred to a commission that will report back in four years.

Two open letters calling for racial conciliation, one from a group of 123 clerics and another written by 33 prominent churchmen, were ken off the agenda on procedural grounds. Analysts believe the church's unchanged position represents a challenge to the racial reform policy that Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has been trying to put into action.

U.S., Canada Near Pact on Missiles

WASHINGTON - The United States and Canada are close to an agreement that would permit U.S. Air Force B-52 bombers to lained marmed cruise missiles into a Canadian target zone for testing in out weather over terrain similar to that of the Soviet Union, Defense Depart

The officials said Monday that the air force hoped that the agreement part of a larger pact allowing U.S. military forces to test weapons in Canada, would be signed in time for tests this winter,

The B-52 bombers stationed at in upstate New York would carry the missiles and fire them into a Canadian Air Force target area area Cold Lake and Primrose Lake on the border between Saskatchewan Alberta, the officials said.

Butter Imports by Britain Approved

LUXEMBOURG — European Community agriculture ministral agreed Tuesday that Britain should be allowed to buy 87,000 metricus administration (about 96,000 short tons) of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year, despite the short tons of butter from New Zealand next year.

fierce controversy over the community's own dairy surplus.

But Edith Cresson, the French farm minister, said she would be formal implementation of the accord unless the community agreed to resume sales of subsidized butter to the Soviet Union. The butter esports, at prices well below those paid by West European consum were halted after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December

Officials said the European Commission, which regulates the committy's farm trade, was to discuss possible sales to Moscow on Wednesd

ogy. On the steel dispute, the United States is threatening to levy heavy duties on European firms unless Investigation said Tuesday. they trim exports that U.S. steel

companies say amounts to unfair competition. West Germany is hesitating to

drawn up to meet U.S. objections. steel pipes and tubes, particularly important for the West German steel industry. The Bonn cabinet is expected to reach a decision on the deal Wednesday, the day before a final U.S. ruling on duties against

European firms.

Mrs. Thatcher's aides said she German economy inherited by Mr. Kohl, plus his attitude toward the

TEL AVIV - The board of diests, the spokesman added. Transportation Minister Haim

rectors of Israel's national airline, El Al, decided Tuesday night to liquidate the ailing company after employees voted only limited support for a drastic reorganization

A spokesman for the board said the "conditional support expressed by the workers for the company's restructuring plan was only a delaying tactic which the board could

The board voted to recommend to the government that the state-

3 Are Held in Nairobi On Charges of Treason

NAIROBI — Raila Odinga, son f former Vice President Oginga Odinga of Kenya, was remanded in custody on treason charges Tuesday together with a journalist and a leading academic.

Raila Odinga, assistant director of Kenya's Bureau of Standards, and Otieno Mak'onyango, assistant editor of the Sunday Standard, were charged with treason last month. The third man, Alfred Vincent Otieno, dean of the School of Engineering at the University of Nairobi, is charged with concealpletely and sold to private interdecision to liquidate the company, established soon after the founda-

Corfu said later he would transmit the board's decision to Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The cabi-net, which holds its next meeting on Sunday, must approve the decision before it becomes final. Asked if the closure might be

delayed to allow further negotia-tions with the 5,000 employees, Mr. Corfu told reporters: "Technically, the possibility exists, but it is not likely after all the negotiations that have been held."

Earlier, the employees said they could only agree conditionally to the reorganization plan, which included the elimination of about 1,000 jobs.

The troubled airline was grounded last month over a dispute with stewards. The directors of El Al, which has been hit by 61 strikes in the last decade, had said they were determined to resolve the airline's problems once and for

raeli trade unions has pleaded with unions to accept the board's terms and enter negotiations on the future of the company. But union spokesmen have said that the conditions, including one giving man-agement the right to dismiss any employee for disciplinary reasons,

tion of Israel 34 years ago, would probably take months to imple-El Al has continued to incur big losses despite a 1980 austerity plan that considerably reduced staff.

El Al officials have said that a

The airline's employees recently won widespread public backing in their campaign against a govern-ment order, issued under pressure from ultra-Orthodox Jews, to stop the company from flying on the

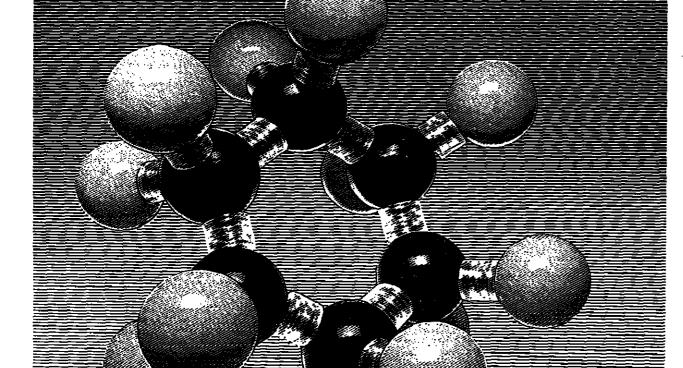
Sabbath and holidays. that began in the late 1960s, Israelis viewed their national carrier as the safest airline in the world but frequently complained about its unreliability because of labor

American-Owned Cars Attacked in Frankfurt

The Associated Press
FRANKFURT — Three American-owned cars were attacked in Frankfurt early Tuesday, causing about 7,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,800) in damage, police said. A spokesman for the U.S. Army Frankfurt confirmed only that the attacks had taken place and

said he had no estimate of the

and there was a fair chance the sales would be approved. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche



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The 'Mr. Indispensable' Behind Reagan's National Security Staff

By Leslic H. Gelb New York Times Service WASHINGTON — There is in government a type of person who excels at being indispensable. The boss says he needs a memo

t of the conference units attended the conference units attended to the conference units attended t first thing tomorrow; Mr. Indisfind if the real pensable stays through the night to get it done. The boss needs a few discreet telephone calls made to mustill - belocation senators and diplomats; Mr. Indispensable does it. The boss wants all the publicity; Mr. Indispensa-ble recedes into the shadows.

oting Sikk Robert C. McFarlane, who is deputy to William P. Clark, Presiof parameters to a serious dent Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, is that man in the status to many cign policy. White House when it comes to forthatine for greater, or that;

By most accounts, "Bud," as the 45-year-old former marine colonel is known, is the man who actually opening and 1 ft. runs the staff of the National Security Conneil and the interdeparthen stores closed; mental committee system on a

He is credited by White House

aides as being a major shaper of the president's recent Middle East peace initiative, specifically with being a principal draftsman of the speech. He is also generally credited along with Mr. Clark, with revitalizing the system for coordinating departmental positions, a system that was moribund for the first year and a half of the Reagan administration.

Those who work with Mr. McFarlane describe him as being both a hard-liner on dealing with the Soviet Union and in military matters. But they say he is also a realist, someone who quietly works to remove some of the rough edges of the Reagan national security

Administration officials who have watched Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Clark work together say that Mr. Clark is the overseer, the keeper of the flame, the one who knows what Mr. Reagan really thinks. Mr. McFarlane, they say, does almost everything else.

By most accounts, Mr. Clark gives his deputy a free run not only because Mr. McFarlane knows far more about foreign and military matters and far more about how to make the system function than he does, but also because Mr. McFarlane is the kind of man who does not deliberately seek publicity. Characteristically, he refused to be interviewed for this article.

"Bud is going to hate this article." said one of his longtime friends, "no matter what it says."

Said another: "Bud doesn't mind having his picture in the paper and getting some recognition as long as it happens without his approval."
He was referring specifically to the attention given Mr. McFarlane last year when former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent him to Israel for some tough private conversations with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. At that time, Mr. McFarlane held the sixth-ranking position in the State Department, that of counselor.

assignments, such as pushing the Pentagon to devise military options for dealing with Cuba and Central America. Mr. Haig also sent him on a secret mission to Pakistan to try to persuade leaders there not to go forward with plans to build nuclear weapons.

It was in the State Department that Mr. McFarlane began working closely with Mr. Clark, who was then Mr. Haig's deputy. Mr. Clark asked Mr. McFarlage to come along to the White House with him to cement working ties with Mr. Haig. As a marine accus-tomed to following orders and as an experienced staff man, Mr. McFarlane made the necessary shift in loyalties.

Now, Mr. McFarlane sits in a tiny office, separated from Mr. Clark's corner office only by an even tinier office occupied by an executive assistant. Mr. McFarlane held that position himself for two

Brent Scowcroft was the national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford. And for two years before that, he was the military assistant to Henry A. Kissinger, then President Richard M. Nixon's national security adviser.

It was a heady place to be for a marine major. And it was there that Mr. McFarlane built his reputation as the quintessential staff man. As a rule, the quintessential staff man never ascends to high, visible office. But it was in that capacity that Mr. McFarlane met Mr. Haig, who was serving Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon in various capacities.

"Bud is very smart, very thoughtful, very loyal, keeps his own counsel and avoids publicity,' said General Scowcroft, "and

that's a pretty good combination." According to friends, the Marine Corps did not appreciate Colonel McFarlane's White House and political experience, felt that he had gotten too soft and so sent

unappreciated and unhappy about President Jimmy Carter's foreign policy, the colonel retired from military service and joined the stail of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He returned to the State Department in 1981.

People who see Mr. McFarlane only at a distance often describe him as being "wooden" or "an au-tomaton." Close friends report that he can be garrulous and even zany at small social events.

There is, however, not much social life for Mr. McFarlane, who seldom arrives at the office later than 7 A.M. and leaves late at night, six and sometimes seven days a week. He helps prepare Mr. Clark for the early-morning meeting with the president and often goes himself.

He is seen reaching into his pockets throughout the day, pulling out 3-by-5 index cards to jot

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President

Ronald Reagan is carefully stick-

ing to prepared scripts and staged

media events while avoiding ques-

He is often on the secure telephone with the few other men who keep the wheels going each day. Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci 3d. They decide who will be responsible for what issues, and what information and recommendations need to be conveyed to

Mr. Reagan and when, Mr. McFarlane also spends a good deal of time with other White House aides, who find him one of the few foreign policy people they care to talk with and who have come to respect his political judgment as well. That quality in a man who was graduated from Annapolis and spent his life in the Marine Corps surprises some people until they they discover that he

was born into a political family. William D. McFarlane, his father, was a Democratic congress-man from Texas from 1932 to

Inevitably, there has been talk



Robert C. McFarlane

around the White House about what will happen if Mr. Clark Mr. McFarlane himself has a good crack at being national security

Nuclear Freeze Issue **Appears to Play Role** In Few U.S. Contests

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - While support for a nuclear freeze appears to be widespread throughout the country, the issue seems to have become important in only a handful of races for the House and Senate, according to analysts in both major political parties.

. In those contests, activists and political specialists agree, the freeze issue could provide a critical margin of support for Democratic

Earlier this year, some proponents of a freeze were saying that the issue could affect as many as a few dozen races. But now they acknowledge that it is probably limited in impact to no more than five House races and four in the Sen-

There remains a tinge of appre-heasion among Republicans, how-ever. Some officials of the Reagan administration say they fear that the freeze could have far more partisan, significant repercussions in the 1984 presidential campaign.

We started too late for the 1982 elections," said Karen Mulhauser, director of a newly formed coalition of 25 national groups that champion a nuclear freeze, "but watch out in 1984."

Richard N. Bond, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, asserted that the freeze was not a critical issue or even an important factor in any of the 167 House races in which Reoublican incumbents are seeking ுre-election.

"In races where the freeze is an issue, and where Democrats and Republicans are perceived to hold different positions," said Ann Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, "the issue always works to the advantage of Democrats. But that's happening in only a minority of

Some analysts expect that the weapons freeze might increase vo-ter turnout in next month's midterm elections, in which less than 50 percent of registered voters cus-tomarily cast ballots. But a larger turnout, even in the nine states in which freeze resolutions will appear on the state ballot, is not necessarily destined to help Demo-erats rather than Republicans, at least not this fall.

This assessment is supported by the most recent New York Times/CBS News Poll, conducted last month. In the nine states, 53 percent of registered voters who support a nuclear freeze said that they intended to vote for Democrais. But of the freeze opponents who are registered, 53 percent said that they would also support Dem-

Similarly, 40 percent of those surveyed who support a nuclear freeze said that they intended to vote Republican, while 38 percent of those opposed to a nuclear freeze and state of the second said the second freeze, a statistically insignificant difference, said they, too, would vote Republican.

Overall, according to a Times/CBS survey last May, 72 percent of Americans support the idea of a freeze in Soviet and American nuclear arsenals. But this margin changes significantly if it means such a move would give the Soviet Union a military advan-

New York Times Service

A factor likely to mute the freeze's political impact is the emphasis placed on party neutrality by grass-roots organizers of freeze resolutions. While one in four Americans will have an opportunity to vote directly on the issue this fall, the insistence at the state level on bipartisanship, or nonpartisanship, has complicated the efforts of Democrats to add those fearful of nuclear destruction to their party

Also, most Republicans, until recently, had managed to defuse the issue politically by not openly opposing calls for a nuclear mora-

This success was jeopardized when President Ronald Reagan lashed out at the movement while campaigning in Ohio. Mr. Reagan, who had previously refrained from criticizing freeze supporters or impugning their patriotism, charged that the movement was being inspired by "some who want the weakening of America," who were "manipulating" many honest, sincere people.

His comment, coupled with charges from other Republicans that Communists were involved in the movement to control nuclear arms, brought indignant protests from freeze proponents and civil liberties groups. Mr. Reagan retreated. The next day, he said that he had not been referring to Americans.

Earlier this year, pro-freeze groups targeted for defeat at least a dozen U.S. representatives who voted against a freeze resolution in the House last August, which lost by two votes. Of these races, freeze proponents say that the issue could help defeat five Republican representatives: Don H. Clausen of California, James K. Coyne of Pennsylvania, Jim Dunn of Michigan John LeBouillier of New York and Denny Smith of Oregon.

Analysts assert that support of a nuclear moratorium could help Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, a Democrat, in his race against Representative David F. Emery, and contribute to possible upsets of two Republican senators. Harrison H. Schmitt in New Mexico and John C. Danforth in Missouri. They also believe that the issue may help Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California in his Senate contest with Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego.

Some analysts argue that the presence of a freeze referendum on the ballot in California will bring liberals out to vote. Hence, they reason, the freeze is likely to help Democrats. But David Wilkening, a Republican consultant, argues that conservatives are just as likely to turn out in California to vote for ballot proposals that they care about: resolutions on gun control, a bottle bill and water conserva-

In addition, the issue does not necessarily appear to have greater political weight in states with moratorium resolutions on their ballots. Neither Maine nor Missouri has a freeze initiative on the ballot, but arms control appears to be an issue in races in both states. in North Dakota, the freeze seems to be having virtually no impact on congressional races, despite sur-veys indicating that the ballot referendum there will win approval.

Couple Sought in Tylenol Deaths



A man burned a draft registration form in front of Selective Service headquarters in Washington. The demonstration Monday was held by a group called the "October 18 Resistance Campaign."

Study Says Growth in U.S. Forces Can Be Maintained Without Draft

tary is viewed.

the uniform. ... There has been

quite a change in the way the mili-

tion, the military manpower situa-

tion has undergone a dramatic tur-

naround. According to the task

force, the percentage of enlisted

men scoring above the national av-

erage on the Armed Forces Quali-

At the same time, all services

have met their recruitment goals

and some areas have put potential

enlistees on waiting lists. Pentagon

officials report three applications

for each vacancy at officer candi-

However, between now and

1987 the number of men between

in 1981 to 61 percent in 1982.

Under the Reagan administra-

By Dan Morgan Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A presidential task force reports that it is likely the armed forces can achieve their goal of growing by 188,000 men over the next five years without resorting to a draft, provided military pay keeps pace with wages in the civilian sector. The task force, set up in July

1981 under Defense Secretary aspar W. Weinberger, predicted Monday that the manpower objectives could be met even if the Reagan administration's predictions of an improved economy and lower unemployment come true.

But some outside experts, who attributed recent gains in re-enlistments, recruitment and the quality of volunteers mainly to the reces sion, raised questions about that conclusion.

"If they're assuming they can increase the size of the forces with an improving economy, then I would say they're being overly optimistic," said Martin Binkin, an analyst with the Brookings Institution. The task force report comes two weeks before the Nov. 2 election

and follows by two weeks the sentencing of the first youth found guilty of refusing to register for the draft. Benjamin Sasway, 21, a California college student, was given a 30-month prison term.

Mr. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials stressed Monday

that registration is being maintained only as a precaution against a national emergency, not as a pre-lude to restoring the draft. At a news conference, Mr.

Weinberger acknowledged that the recession was "one factor" but "not a major factor" in improved recruitment during the last 18 months. Some of the largest enlistment rates are in parts of the country where imemployment is not serious, he said. Mr. Weinberger contended that

the rise in enlistments and re-enlistments was due also to the fact that "it is again an honor to wear 9 More States Become Ineligible

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

The announcement Monday came just two weeks before congressional elections in which unemployment, now at its highest rate in 42 years, appears to be a major issue. The changes will re-duce the duration of benefits for many thousands of the nation's

bor Department suggest that 125,000 jobless workers in the nine stop after 36 weeks.

in effect in those nine states, at least 50,000 more workers each month would have become eligible for extended benefits, besides the workers already receiving such benefits, department officials said.

The duration of benefits was restates. .

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"No layman is ready to speak out right now," Cardinal Sin said. "If you are a layman now, you will land in the stockade. So the priest takes over. If nobody releases the Reporters were allowed only to feelings of the people, there will be a revolution.

The task force's predictions session for photographers and telewere based on an assumption that vision cameras. Mr. Reagan gave a noncommittal answer to a shouted question about his scheduled meettotal enlisted persons in the armed ing Tuesday with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon. Other than a shortfall of 16,000

Behind these restrictions is persons in army enlistments by 1987, which could be combated with bonuses, the task force reported that the overall growth figure of 10 percent could be met. But it warned that the expansion program could face difficulties if nam War was a "noble cause. military pay falls behind civilian

coverage of his off-the-cuff statements and stumbles was distracting from planned attacks on President Jimmy Carter's economic

Reagan Sticks to Campaign Script

Goal Is to Get Message Across While Avoiding Mistakes

As a result, Mr. Reagan's access to reporters was sharply curtailed. tion-and-answer sessions with the press as he leads Republicans into At most, he sometimes answered estions at curbside while climbing in or out of his limousine. paign for the Nov. 2 congressional While they were relaxed later in the campaign, the restrictions helped turn attention away from Mr. Reagan's foibles to his mes-

Philippine Priests

Must Speak Out,

Cardinal Asserts

MANILA - The Philippines'

leading Roman Catholic church-

man said Tuesday that there could

be a revolution unless priests are

allowed to speak out in behalf of

Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop

of Manila, made the statement

while commenting on the fatal

shooting of a priest last week by

military forces, the detention a day

earlier of a priest who operated a

social action center, and the arrest

Monday of a priest on charges of

possessing explosives and inciting

Special liaison committees be-

tween the church and the military

are not working, the cardinal said.

"The situation has become so tense

now that they do not talk to one

another." he said. "We should

start talking again because we are

supposed to be intelligent people and we should solve our problems

by reasoning, not by the fist."

rebellion.

ordinary people in the country.

In a strategy that worked for Mr. Reagan in 1980 and was also employed by Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, he is attempting to get his message across to voters with a minimum of mistakes, questions or distrac-tions from the Republican campaign line. White House officials are plan-

ning no more presidential news conferences until after Nov. 2. And they are restricting the president's contacts with reporters by closing even his nonpolitical offi-cial or ceremonial functions to the

Monday, White House officials kept reporters away from the president throughout the day, even though he had a full schedule of meetings and events.

The press was barred when Mr. Reagan received the final report of a commission he set up on military manpower; accepted an award honoring him for the 1981 tax cut; signed two bills, including a major environmental initiative protecting coastal barrier islands; and received a report from the attorney general on the administration's civil rights performance.

witness the president greeting King Olav V of Norway in a brief

strategy effectively launched in 1980 after Mr. Reagan, then a can-didate for the presidency, got off to a shaky start around Labor Day with, among other spontaneous remarks, his comment that the Viet-His campaign advisers felt that

security Act. The Reagan adminis-

tration estimates that 10.9 million

about \$115 a week.

With less than two weeks left before the Nov. 2 elections, a similar tack is being taken at the White House, Mr. Reagan will be campaigning in full view from the Oval Office and out in the country, but he will be relief to the property.

he will be sticking to the script. In addition to protecting him from questioning at the White House, aides are keeping reporters at a distance from the president when he travels so that shouted questions are not heard or can simnly be brushed off

White House officials have also been careful not to put Mr. Reagan into a position where he could be questioned in detail about his economic speech Wednesday in which he claimed to have made "important progress" on four out of five of the nation's most pressing economic problems.

The president's last news conference, on Sept. 28, was his 13th in office. During the same period, Mr. Carter had held 38 news conferences, including one on Oct. 10. 1978, less than a month before mid-term congressional elections.

The closest Mr. Reagan has come in recent days to being questioned on his policies was during two satellite broadcasts to Republican fund-raisers across the country, including one Monday night in which he answered questions from Republican loyalists by telephone.

But the questions were screened in advance by the Republican National Committee to highlight Mr. Reagan's claimed successes and to give him an opportunity to showcase Republican campaign themes this autumn. Officials said Mr. Reagan was told in advance about the general topic of each question.

Arms Talks Held in Geneva

United Press International GENEVA - U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for two hours Tuesday in the negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It was the 44th session since the talks began last Nov. 30.



For Special U.S. Jobless Benefits official notice to all state employ-ment agencies Monday showing Unemployment insurance is a federal-state program created in 1935 as part of the original Social

their eligibility for extended bene-

At the American Federation of

Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Bert Seidman, a

specialist on social welfare programs, said: "We think it is outra-

geous that in a time when we have

10.1 percent unemployment only

four out of 10 workers are able to

get unemployment insurance. This is because of the cutbacks in ex-

tended benefits that the Reagan

administration demanded and Congress enacted."

One section of the \$98-billion tax bill President Ronald Reagan

signed last month establishes a

program of supplemental unem-ployment benefits. The program provides up to 10 additional weeks

of benefits, depending on the se-

verity of a state's unemployment

problems. That program tends to cushion the effects of the cutbacks

enacted last year but does not en-tirely offset them in any state.

Asked about the change in eligi-bility, C. Anson Franklin, an as-

sistant press secretary at the White

In California, an official at the

state Department of Employment Development said 502,000 people

were receiving regular unemploy-ment benefits, 82,000 had been

getting extended benefits and 6,000 had begun to receive supple-

140 Years of Sixias

House, said, "I don't think any workers will lose their benefits be-

cause of the action today."

ages 17 and 21 will decline by

about 15 percent, while the armed

services must grow by nearly 10

percent from a present strength of 2,099,000 to 2,287,000.

women would continue to make up

between 9 and 10 percent of the

WASHINGTON — The Labor Department says nine more states, including California, have become ineligible for extended unemployment benefits.

11.3 million unemployed workers. Preliminary estimates by the La-

states will have the duration of their benefits reduced as a result of Monday's action. In other words, efits in most cases will Also, had the program remained

The maximum duration of benefits in most of the newly affected states is being reduced to 36 weeks from 49 weeks. The affected states, besides California, are Alaska, Arizona, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Utah.

duced earlier this year in 13 other

The cutbacks are occurring be-cause of changes in the eligibility criteria enacted by Congress at the request of the Reagan administration, which wanted to control the cost of the program.

The Labor Department sent an

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CHICAGO — A fugitive Miss-ouri couple already wanted for ex-tortion have been identified as the "primary leads" in the investiga-tion into the deaths of seven Americans from cyanide-laced Tylenol The announcement Monday was the first time that James W. Lewis and his wife, Leann, were linked to the poison deaths by the joint red-eral, state and local police task

force that is investigating the case that began Sept. 29.
Tyrone C. Fahner, Illinois state attorney general and the director of the task force, said the Lewises, who have used many aliases in reecut years, were being sought in connection with an attempt to ex-2ort \$1 million from the Johnson & hason Co., the parent company the maker of Tylenol, under threat of further poisoning inci-

Referring to the Lewises, Mr. Fahner said, "Let me define themas our primary leads in the case" of the poisonings.

leased a photo it said was obtained from a television monitor at a Walgreen's drug store where one of the victims bought the contaminated capsules. The photo appeared to show Paula Prince, who later died after swallowing a poisoned Tylenol capsule, paying the cashier while a man in a light jacket watched nearby. However, the photograph was grainy and the

man's features were indistinct. Mr. Fahner said only that the man in the photo "could be" Mr. Lewis, who also used the alias Richardson in Chicago.

The state attorney general said that if the image turns out to be that of Mr. Lewis, "it could be tangible evidence, could complete the circle as much as a fingerprint." Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the Lewises, who are

suspected by the authorities of

having been involved in several ex-

tortion and fraud schemes. "A pat-

tern of fraud and extortion is not

new for Mr. Lewis," Fahner said.

On Monday might, WBBM, an "They could be responsible for the Chicago-area television station, re-Tylenol murders." "We don't know the answer to whether or not they committed the Tylenol murders," he said. "We do know they are capable of it." He said earlier schemes in which the

> "motivated by money."
> In 1978, Mr. Lewis was charged with murder in the slaying of Ray-mond West, a 72-year-old Kansas City man who had hired Mr. Lewis as an accountant. Mr. West's dismembered and decomposed body was found hanging from a pulley in his attic the same day Mr. Lewis tried to cash a forged check on his account. The case was dismissed when the judge found that

the police had not informed Mr.

Lewis of his rights at the time of

Lewises were suspected were

Until now, the authorities had been working under the theory that the poisonings, in which Tylenol was believed replaced with potassium cyanide granules and the bottles returned to store shelves, were the work of a "madman" committing random murder.

mental compensation.

DELIVERED

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Herald Cribune

Negative Diversions

Some of the Arabs have started something very silly and self-defeating. They want to kick Israel out of the United Nations system. Last month Israel's credentials were rejected by the International Atomic Energy Agency. In Nairobi, the International Telecommunications Agency may vote this week to exclude Israel. Next week the Israeli question is to

come up in the General Assembly.
It should go without saying that it is a badidea to remove individual members for political reasons from institutions whose chief reason for being is universality. It runs against sense, principle and the UN Charter. Politically, moreover, it is stupid. To gang up on Israel in this way mocks the implication that most Arab states recently went to some lengths to convey, at Fez, that they are finally ready to accept Israel. The campaign has the effect of bringing the United States and Israel. el together at precisely the moment when the

Arab strategy is to pry them apart. How do the Arabs come to act in such a manner? At the General Assembly, Iraq and Syria launched the question. The "moderate" Arabs were unenthusiastic but flabby, and

it. It is said now that Iraq and Syria have thought twice but fear to back off because then one of the crazies, like Libya, may grab the flag and embarrass them, or Iran may grab it to embarrass Iraq. Such is the majesty of multilateral diplomacy.

The United States had hoped the thing would peter out. It didn't, and so over the

weekend Secretary of State George Shultz is-sued a strong public warning that Washington would end its participation and funding in any branch of the United Nations, the General Assembly included, that ousted Israel. The thought is that his pledge gives sensi-ble members of the world body the ammunition they need to prevail.

The United States Congress is already on record as favoring the firm policy Mr. Shultz presented. His position not only serves the requirements of American diplomacy in the Middle East, it is also the only position consistent with the strong American interest in making the United Nations a more effective instrument for world peace.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Volcker's Magic Words

sylvania Avenue were almost audible when Paul Volcker spoke the magic words. "The prospects are good," said the chairman of the Federal Reserve, for some future reduction in interest rates. The words should help the rebound from the deepest recession since 1937. And he implied that the Fed would not lightly choke off a recovery. "The policy objective," he said, "is to sustain that recovery." If the Fed has indeed shifted priority from

The sighs of relief on Wall Street and Penn-

fighting inflation to fighting recession, the long night of double-digit interest rates and stagnation might soon be over, and Americans could look forward to moderate growth that would at least tame unemployment. But Mr. Voicker was ambiguous about the longer term. It may be months before we know whether the Fed has truly abandoned the effort to ration credit by targeting money growth. Meanwhile, it is not too early to review the mixed results of this three-year experiment with money policy.
Hardly anyone objected strongly when the

Fed shifted, in October 1979, to regulating the size of the money supply regardless of the effect on interest rates. Monetarists were happy; they had long argued for attacking inflation that way. More pragmatic economists were pleased. They had no faith in targeting money growth, but they thought a monetarist stance might appease a demoralized business community and generate a selffulfilling confidence. Besides, they knew that Paul Volcker was no monetarist. He was just using a politically acceptable pretext for tough, traditional restrictions on credit fighting inflation with recession.

So whether this policy change was correct depends on how necessary it was to pander to monetarist dogma and how much society was willing to pay to knock down inflation.

Monetary targeting as such proved to be a failure. It was too difficult to stabilize money growth on a month-to-month basis. And al-

though monetarists dispute the point, the effort probably caused wild swings in interest rates that only eroded confidence. Some also consider the underlying policy of severe credit restraint an outright failure. Lawrence Klein of the Wharton School argues that the dramatic decline in inflation is due largely to unrelated declines in food and energy prices. But most economists think that tight credit played a big part, by raising unemployment and moderating wages.

The harder question is whether the cure is

worse than the disease. It now seems clear that the Fed overshot: A similar decline in inflation could have been achieved with a much shorter period of super-tight money. Still, if Volckerism has broken inflation and if the economy can grow again without reviv-ing it, the price may have been worth paying. That price should not be underestimated.

Unemployment of 10 percent and hundreds of billions of dollars in lost wealth only hint at the suffering caused by this deep recession. But the alternatives in a Washington mesmerized by "supply-side" fairy tales were extremely limited.

The only way to find out now whether inflation is safely washed from the system is not to impede reasonable growth. Mr. Volcker is unlikely to renounce restraint. One hopes, however, that the Fed will quietly adopt the goal of permitting real growth of 4 to 5 percent. That could probably reduce unemployment to a slightly less painful 9 percent in a year and test the stability of prices on the way to recovery. Every strategy is risky. The odds, and common decency, now favor a new attack on unemployment.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Against Expelling Israel

Those Arab and Asian states who seem bent on isolating Israel internationally by having it expelled from every United Nations body, including the General Assembly, should think twice about doing so.

As it happens, out of political prudence, some Arab and Moslem states have begun to doubt the wisdom of taking such an extreme step. It would mean the end of Israel's exposure in UN organs to worldwide moral pressure and criticism of its actions. True, Israel in speech and deed has shown scarcely concealed contempt for the United Nations, at least in its political role. But despite that attitude, which is itself partly a reaction to its ostracism in the United Nations by Third World countries, Israel is sensitive to such criticism and desperately wants to reduce its isolation in the world community.

Its expulsion from the United Nations would also give it the halo of appearing to be the innocent victim of a global conspiracy against it. However beleaguered it may claim to have been in the past, the events in Lebanon from June 6 onward have shown it to be an aggressive, politically ambitious regional power. Expelling it would regain for it much of the sympathy it has attracted until now as an underdog state. That sympathy has always been very strong in the West, especially in the United States, but it has for the first time been dented by Israel's action in Lebanon. The Arab and Moslem states ought to capitalize on this development in their favor, instead of undoing it by precipitate action.

These practical considerations apart, the expulsion of a member country from the various agencies of the world body for actions repellent to the majority of members is wrong in principle. The United Nations exists to bring nations together, not keep them apart; its role is to seek peaceful solutions to intractable world issues, not sit in judgment on the contenders. It can hardly help to bring about a more harmonious world order if it perpetu-

ates antagonisms and takes a partisan stand on them. In Israel's case, the United Nations put its seal of approval on its creation in 1948 and must address the issues that have arisen since then within its forums. It can have little influence in the resolution of these issues if it expels one party to the dispute. And once one country is expelled, where does one draw the line? What if Iran demands Iraq's explusion, or vice versa? Or if Syria demands Iraq's expulsion, or vice versa? Or if Somalia demands

Ethiopia's explusion, or vice versa? By withdrawing from the unaffiliated In ternational Atomic Energy Agency, which had previously voted to reject Israel's creden-tials, and by threatening to withdraw from any UN body which expels Israel, the United States is acting in conformity with its openly declared commitment to Israel's survival and security, but it is also upholding an important principle, which is in danger of being abandoned—the principle of the United National August 1988 tions as a global mediatory body to which every nation must have access and in which every nation must be represented. The Times of India (Bombay).

America's decision to suspend payments to the IAEA is very regrettable but, in the cir-cumstances, justified. The Americans are right not to put up with the use of procedural chicanery to politicize what should be a technical agency. It is hoped that the IAEA will realize this and will find a way to repair the situation, since the useful work that it does could be severely compromised by the loss of the American payments. But of course the American gesture is important not only in the context of the IAEA but of the United Nations itself, where Iraq is now proposing that the Arab group should challenge Israel's credentials. Israel must indeed be got to com-ply with United Nations resolutions — or those of the Security Council at any rate. But forcing her out of the United Nations would

hardly be a good way to start. - The Times (London).

OCT. 20: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Progress in Aeronautics

yield equally practical results."

NEW YORK - The Herald comments in an editorial: "There is an universal belief that we are on the eve of the most important disthe answer long sought to the problem of complete mastery by man of aerial navigation is about to be had. Every move made, therefore, in the practical study of the subject is recognized by the public as so much nearer the desired end. The airship today is as far advanced as the automobile was 10 years ago. Its development, stimulated by such events as the first international balloon race in Paris last autumn, promises to be rapid and to 1932: Garbo's Mallorcan Retreat

HOLLYWOOD, California -- Greta Garbo. hounded wherever she goes by newspaper-men and sightseers and now living an almost ascetic existence in a rural Swedish town, is to make a last bid for solitude in a remote inland village of Mallorca, it is reported here. The house she will occupy has no electricity or gas, no running water, no bathroom, no telephone. But it has a high wall round the garden. An "amicable separation" has been reached between Adolphe Menjou, debonair lover of the screen, and his wife and co-star, Katherine Carver, Mrs. Menjou's lawyer announced. Mrs. Menjou is in a private hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Channe KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairm LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher ROLAND PINSON RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H MORGAN Executive Editor Editor

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Real Monetary and Credit Cooperation Is Urgent

MIAMI — Many factors have been advanced to account for what is now recognized as a worldwide economic crisis. No doubt all have contributed, from the half-century "Kondratieff cycle" of technological progress, to wanton government overspending, to self-indulgence and labor intransigence, to oil prices. It is now clear that no economic theory and no country's management has had a magic formula that protects against the epidemic.

The Soviet Union is not trumpeting, as it did in the 1930s, that this is the "final crisis of capitalism," because the Marxist-planned conomies have done even worse

Nor can any Western leader boast of more wisdom than neighboring countries or prede-cessors. Somewhere in the industrial world every thesis is being tried, and all are in trouble.

In the aftermath of World War II the victors recognized that national economic rivalries in the prewar years had helped provoke the conflict. Accordingly, they set up a new international system to prevent a repetition. It was a way of admitting that no country could go it alone and prosper any longer.

The system worked remarkably well for a

quarter century. But that was mostly because was not as international as it looked. The United States, with unchallenged dollar power, ran it with general consent. Now nobody is reBy Flora Lewis

ally running the system. Nobody, including the United States, has both the concentration of economic strength and the internal discipline to maintain healthy order in a trading world that has grown beyond the imagination of any participant in Bretton Woods. Economic power is dispersed, and interdependence is real.

With hindsight, it can be said that control

was lost in the attempts to cope with the petro-dollar crisis after 1973. The United States had already gone off the gold standard in 1971. when the attempt to pay for the Victnam War without squeezing the home front caught up with it. The sudden shift of financial resources when oil costs were quadrupled did the rest. The United States was slow to understand that the effects went much further than gas that the effects went much further than gas lines and a change to smaller cars. The new oil billionaires could not eat their dollars, any more than they could drink their oil. So the oil states sent the money back to Western banks through investments and loans. "Recycling," pumping money even though the source had changed, was proclaimed a success.

The pattern was the same after the second oil shock. Banks kept shoveling out money, debts kept mounting. Nobody paid much attention. But the money no longer flowed smoothly. A

vast "Eurodollar" market, beyond the control of any government or regulation, developed in response to the eagerness to lend excess cash and the need to borrow. From a few billion dollars easing the margins of the established system, it ballooned into the current pool of more than a trillion dollars.

For several years the money sloshed around, provoking wild currency fluctuations that weakened major economies. Then the need to control inflation and the drying up of new money sources brought high interest rates. Now it has to be seen that the attempts to let the market take care of the drastic upheaval in

the circulatory system of the world's economic body left deep scars, like a heart attack. A few years ago at a private meeting one of America's leading bankers protested against criticism of the way banks were distributing funds, willy-nilly, with little concern for coordinated growth needs. He argued that on the content banks made and should be trary banks were doing well and should be thanked for handling a crisis that had stymied governments. Any thought of international oversight would destroy their capacity, he said.

Whereupon a former official answered tartly, That's just what your grandfather said when we set up the Federal Reserve System in the

PERHAPS YOU'D LIKE

TO HEAR ANOTHER

PREDICTION ABOUT

WHEN WELL BE RESCUED....

United States." Events have been making the

point sharper ever since.

Now there is too little, not too much, money being invested around the world. The lending boom got out of hand without oversight. The borrowing bust is beyond the ability of any

borrowing bust is beyond the ability of any government to manage reasonably.

As America came to see when it set up the Federal Reserve after a painful Depression, there comes a stage in the size and complexity of economic affairs when they cannot be left to grow wild. Some guidance and regulated support is needed so that the distress and possible collapse of one part does not destroy the rest.

That stage has been reached in the world economy. The World Bank, within strict limits cannot provide it. The International Monetary Fund could do a lot more but will not because

Fund could do a lot more but will not because Washington refuses. Reaganomics holds that it knows what is best and need listen to no one.

There is not going to be any worldwide eco-nomic authority any more than a One World nomic authority any more than a One world political authority riding herd on nations. And that is surely for the best; differences are desirable as well as inevitable. But the time has come when real monetary and credit cooperation is urgent. Everybody is paying now for the failure to see that the time had already come with the first of check. with the first oil shock.

The New York Times.

The New Depression May Be Under Way

By Richard J. Whalen

WASHINGTON - President W Reagan hails the explosive ral-ly in Wall Street as a "strong vote of confidence" in the future of the U.S. economy. I wish it were so, but the bond and stock traders and options players who have set the tape ablaze since August are not thinking about Reaganomics. They are simply reacting to falling interest rates. These are

caused by a collapsing economy.

The stock market is the froth on the wave, a sideshow in the real drama — which is the unwinding of the Great Inflation. To cool it off, Ameri-cans were thrust into the Great Recession, which began in late 1979 and has not yet ended. Now, to avert Great Depression II, the Federal Reserve has finally eased up on the money supply and moved aggressive ly to lower interest rates.

A depression is a rare economic event. Long in the making, it is difficult to detect and comprehend because it occurs so seldom. We may remember something of our parents misfortunes, but we never believe we will repeat them. We do know, bowever, that all depressions begin as unexpectedly serious recessions. Today, as in the late 1920s, a streak

of boosterism runs through America's political culture. The president sets the resolutely upbeat tone. Among the business and financial elite, a selfserving optimism prevails.

As in the prelude to the financial crisis a half-century ago, leading bankers complacently assert that their staggering foreign debt prob-lems — \$500 billion is owed — are "manageable." As in the early stages of the last great downturn, supposed leaders seem to be remote from their nation's trials and far behind the grim realism of ordinary citizens as reflected in opinion polls.

The big change is persistent infla-tion that has become more and more difficult to control. It began with fighting in Vietnam without a financial plan, and sharply accelerated when the price of oil rocketed 1,000 percent. But OPEC alone could not have engineered the Great Inflation. It needed the crucial assistance of the industrial nations' central banks and their multinational commercial banks. Banks are the instruments of inflation and deflation; the credit they create, they can also withhold.

In the late 1970s the banks were benefactors. The world economy would have sunk into a depression except for the inflationary expansion of bank credit. Large banks in the United States, Europe and Japan took OPEC's short-term deposits and made long-term loans to oil-import-ing countries in order to sustain con-

sumption at pre-OPEC levels. Such "recycling" was enormously profitable. With official encouragement, American and foreign bankers violated fundamental banking pre-cepts on a stupendous scale: They borrowed short-term and lent longterm for unproductive purposes to countries unable to repay their debts or even keep up the interest payments. If any substantial part of these debts goes bad, leading banks will be bankrupt and the authorities will be faced with a horrendous crisis.

One of the world's most respected bankers, Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund, warns that the crisis of confidence in the international banking system could turn the recession into a full-fledged depression. The risks are higher than at any time in the postwar era, he says.

Many foreign loans — those to Po-land, for example — were bad the day the banks put them on their books. But the authorities looked the other way. The banks aggressively made new loans, establishing dubious assets and therefore reserves against which to create new money. The Eurodollar market, where this lending centered, grew almost exponentially. In the summer of 1979, U.S. inflation escalated to the point where the dollar was an orphan on foreign ex-

"the first inflationary depression in the history of the world." The Fed's tight money policy is made enormously more difficult, dischange markets. President Jimmy ruptive and potentially destructive by Carter summoned a banker's banker, Paul Volcker, as the new chairman of

economic growth.

the Federal Reserve. In October that year Mr. Volcker introduced "practi-cal monetarism" as the Fed's guiding over the next fiscal years are in the \$150-\$250 billion range. policy. He moved to bring inflation under control by applying tough quantitative restraints on the growth Without abandoning its hard-won gains against inflation, the Fed has now wisely turned its attention from

managing the quantity of money cre-ated by the banking system. It has asmoney and credit. As the Fed made cash scarce, the short-term signed priority to reducing the level of interest rates. The aim is to get a price for it shot up above long-term interest rates. Inflation-adjusted "real" interest rates rose to heights sustained recovery started some time next year. With inflation likely to dip into the 4- to 5-percent range in 1983, not seen since the Great Depression. Since 1979-80, aside from brief upthe Fed has every reason to stimulate economic growth — if it can. ticks, there has been virtually no net The new American depression has When does a recession become a

depression? As far as the respected not yet announced itself with a financial panic and crash, and perhaps there will be none. Already billions of economist Anthony Harris, writing in the Financial Times of London, is dollars of paper values have been de-stroyed while the Dow Jones Indusconcerned, the question is academic because he believes we are now in trial Average stagnated amid the last decade's inflation. The destruction of real assets in the industrial economy has been no less impressive: In old cities and towns across the belt of

Currently projected budget deficits York, the American industrial base is systematically shrinking and leaving behind bare ground.

Some of the pain arises from acute uncertainty about what comes next a long twilight as a second-rate industrial power? or an impossible-to-predict rebirth through the industrial application of new technologies?

The American economy cannot be healthy without a viable, internationally competitive manufacturing sec-tor. And the world's leading superpower cannot support its defense esiablishment without dependable basic industries. These requirements should not be left to the blind chance of the marketplace. What the United States needs — as opposed to what it will wind up with if present trends .continue — reveals a policy vacuum of highest national importance.

The writer, who was an adviser to the 4 Reagan presidential campaign, is an economic consultant who advises Toyothe government's loose fiscal policy, states extending westward from New ta and other Japanese firms.

Jaruzelski's Technocrats Warned Him to Spare Solidarity

PARIS — Toward the end of September when the Jaruzelski government was putting the last touches on its new labor union law, a group of its most trusted academic advisers gave it a long memorandum warning of seven dire consequences from the proposed abolition of Solidarity. The academics, who brought their

findings in person to Deputy Premier Micczysław Rakowski, were not starry-eyed intellectuals. They were lead-ers of a newly formed "Patriotic Front for the Prosperity of Poland" that is widely despised as collabora-tionist. Many of them have been installed in positions of leadership in Polish universities, research institutes and media over better qualified colleagues in the aftermath of the imposition of "the state of war," as martial law is called in Polish. None of them can be accused of being anything less than hard-boiled creatures of the martial law regime itself. Their analysis is sobering, not only for the re-gime but for all observers of the unfolding events in Poland.

Since most of these advisers are social scientists, they based their findings on a public opinion poll, a device widely regarded as a joke but which puts a gloss of expertise on what most Poles see as common sense.

The poll showed that the normal distribution thought to characterize public opinion had given way to a new pattern. Instead of the bulk of opinion being concentrated in the middle, with declining percentages at the extremes, the structure had be-come bimodal. The country was polarized between two extreme positions: 60 percent were strong sup-porters of Solidarity, and 20 percent — obviously an inflated figure —

strongly backed the government. But there was a significant difference between the two groups. Whereas the Solidarity backers formed a representative cross section of the nation, the pro-government group cited the counsels of prudence and stabili-. For Poland, which has a particularly young population structure, these results portend, according to the Patriotic Front academics, developments that are ominous for the government, as follows:

· First, the abolition of Solidarity "sacramentalize" that organization, identifying it, along with the Church and the pope, with national aspirations. Just as nonbelievers in Poland are flocking to the churches, so would non-Solidarity members begin to embrace the outlawed union. Second, the move would force the Church — which the advisers

viewed as a mediating institution with a calming effect upon the populace - into a position of non-collaboration and possibly into uncompro-

mising opposition to the regime.

• Third, there would be work stoppages that would further weaken Poland's already declining economy and standard of living. Although rationing is now stringent (2½ kilograms of meat a month, half a liter of vodka, and so on), the government was plan-ning a further 10-to-15-percent cutback before the imposition of the new union law. Cutbacks of 25 percent might be politically intolerable.

• Fourth, in the downward spiral

of the economy the government would be blamed and thus would lose its main argument even among the elderly that it was the best hope for stability and security. This, the collaborationist advisers argued, was grossly unfair, since the real blame should lie with the disrupters of the economy, but still it was a political reality that should be faced.

• Fifth, the uncertainty generated by breaking a solemn agreement would generate other destabilizing uncertainties. Poland was already ac quainted with runs on the shops with each new rumor of rationing. Far more serious would be rumors in the private agricultural sector that the government might renege on pledges to private farmers and start the longfeared collectivization of agriculture

The new union law, after all, would entail dissolution of the new farmers union. This, the advisers warned, could lead Poland's 3.5 million private farmers to a wholesale slaughtering of animals for market creating a momentary increase in the meat supply followed by a vegetarian Poland.

Sixth, there would probably be

violence, including a clandestine resistance movement. And the regime could not plan to placate its oppo-nents with relaxation of martial law provisions, since the ongoing violence would make a prima facie case for further internments, surveillance and travel restrictions.

 Seventh, the sum of these developments would portend, the Patriotic From academics concluded, replacement of the Jaruzelski regime, probably within a year or at most two.

This dramatic conclusion — Gen.

Jaruzelski's downfall — was stated, not argued. But to any Polish party member the reasoning is self-evident. The martial law regime's dilemma is manifest in the new flag it is flying

The writer is a Western observer who returned recently from Poland. He requested that his name not be published

> over Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw, at the corner of New World Street and Jerusalem Boule-vard. Instead of the usual red flag, the new one is red on one side and red-and-white on the other. It thus reflects the party's record of appearing national at one moment and commu-nist at the other, depending on which way the wind is blowing.

> Since the return from internment to power of Wladislaw Gomulka after the food riots of 1956, there has been a steady purging from the party leadership of the old Stalinist guard that spent World War II behind Soviet lines. The Polish Communist Party that has developed in the last 25 years has thus been national in its self-definition. Today a Polish party that could no longer claim to represent genuine self-determination within the Warsaw Pact would be without legitimacy in its own eyes and therefore without the will to persevere with Sta-

linist policies in a downward spiral of ansterity and repression.

Although the dissolution of Solidarity may seem to Moscow a purely.

technical ploy to be counterbalanced by others, it is apparently taken within Poland as a dramatic sign that the Poles are being treated as a non-na-tionality. From moderate and disparate people a visitor hears one remark with great frequency: "We Poles are not like the Czechs" -- that is, not apt to tolerate prudent acence and passivity. National differences aside, coun-

sels of prudence are bound to carry less weight among a young popula-tion that has not known Stalinism. that has tasted the wine of freedom and that believes that patience will only make its material lot worse. Mindlessly, the regime process with small incremental steps. It

directs highly muanced tactics - such

than merely Solidarity - at a pragmatic center that exists only among its own dwindling supporters.

That the direction of pragmatic movement will be away from the Jaruzelski regime is evident in the very availability of the Patriotic Front analysis. Its contents were not surreptitiously leaked or spirited out of the country. They were summa-rized by members of the advisory group in open meeting with col-leagues before the new union law was passed. In short, the government's own kept technocrats have gone pub-

to predict the actions of less tightly disciplined Poles?

Certainly not Solidarity, which announced an orchestrated, national strike for Nov. 10, only to have unplanned demonstrations break out immediately. If matters get out of hand, only occupying troops or the release of Lech Walesa could restore a measure of control.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Viewing Lebanon

Regarding "Lebanon: Ancient Cleav-ages and Modern Anarchy" (IHT, Oct. 15) by Loren Jenkins:

To say the least, I was rather surprised by Mr. Jenkins's article. He argues that "Lebanese stability, like Lebanese unity, is mere wishful thinking and that "the disunity and violence loose in the land are as Lebanese as the cedar trees that give the country its national symbol." He writes about Lebanon's "basic contradictions." I would like to talk about Mr. Jenkins's contradictions.

How is it that in spite of all these dreadful characteristics (according to him) of Lebanon, Beirut became (and I quote him again) "the capital of the Middle East economically and cultur-ally"? It became, indeed, the first one since the end of the 16th century. Why does Mr. Jenkins fail to men-

tion that Lebanon is the only Middle Eastern country other than Israel to have a democratic regime? The National Assembly is freely elected. It elects the president of the republic, and all religious groups are represented in the government. And so on.

As to Mr. Franjieh's son once

flaunting his pistol toward the speaker of the National Assembly during a presidential election, I have checked

this with reliable people. It is not accurate, as the vote is secret until the

results are proclaimed.

Mr. Jenkins speaks of "17-odd religions" in Lebanon. It would be better to talk about 17 religious com-munities among Islam, Christianity, Jews and Druze. And disunity is not the origin of the Lebanese tragedy since 1975, but rather the presence of 600,000 Palestinian refugees in a country of 2,500,000 inhabitants.

The Palestinians became a state within the Lebanese state because of a typical but dangerous quality of the Lebanese: their sense of hospitality. Why did all these people go to Lebanon if the land was so dangerous? Finally, I would like Mr. Jenkins to

last two months, and after seven years of an unprecedented ordeal, the Lebanese pound has appreciated 25 percent with respect to the U.S. dol-lar? As a former French ambassador in Beirut, I will tell him why: because all or nearly all Lebanese Moslems. Christians and Druze have a newly strengthened patriotic spirit and con-fidence in the future of their country now that the Palestinian leaders and fighters have gone.

PIERRE MILLET.

lic with a scathing critique. If they cannot be controlled, who is

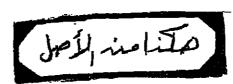
explain why, in spite of all the sins he attributes to the Lebanese over the

The 21st Century

Regarding John Chancellor's answer (reported in "People," IHT, Oct.
12) to TV Guide magazine's inquiry as to what he might be reporting on Jan. 1, 2000, it may not be too early to relieve those journalists who have started to work on their first newscast of the 21st century by letting them know that they will have the benefit

of an extra year to prepare.
Unless the first century is deemed to have lasted only 99 years, every century is supposed to start with the 01 year and end with a hundredth year. Hence, unless the 20th century is treated as another exception, is would seem fair to let it run the full length of its deserved term until Dec. 31, 2000, and start worrying about the 21st century as of Jan. 1, 2001. FRANCOIS MEFFRE

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



NATO Diplomats Seek not be much Common Strategy for Conference in Madrid

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

That they truck the country of the ability of complete the country of the country EONN - Diplomats from the the street that the street of the street the street of the districts and post of the Madrid conference on for the Madrid conference on and human rights, which deente and human rights, which the historian all historian deente and human rights, which the terminal historian deente and human rights, which the historian historian are aimed at heading off another deputies between the United States and its West European allies.

According to senior diplomass of the left of halfs well-days and its west according to senior diplomass of the left of halfs well-days and west Europeans are eager to word in Madrid a repetition of differences are be less their confrontation over the Siberithat the life an natural gas pipeline. But they are had already a administration's stand against administration's stand against "business as usual" in Madrid with a mands of West European, the demands of West European, and particularly West German, public opinion.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which since he fall of 1980 has reviewed the last-West Helsinki accords, adjourned on a stormy note March 12 with NATO delegations denouning the Soviet Union and Polant for the proclamation of martil law in Warsaw and the suppression of Solidarity. The 35 partitions, signers of the 1975 Helsiki Final Act, agreed to return to Madrid on Nov. 9 after what some diploms cooling-off period."
But particularly s some diplomats called "a

particularly since the banning Solidarity this month, the atmoshere has not improved for a resultion of the Madrid discussions which cover such diverse as cultural exchanges, emifrom Eastern Europe, g conditions for journalists oposals for a European distent conference. do we communicate in

to outrage on Poland?" asked one American diplomat rhetorically. He referred particularly to the need to "reflect at the same time" what Chancellor Helmut Kohl feels is the need to let his people know that we want to negotiate, that he doesn't want a nuclear

A few days ago Mr. Kohl strongly endorsed the Madrid gathering's quest to draw up a mandate for a European security conference. His endorsement un-derscored a persistent difference between Bonn and Washington.

The Americans are insisting that developments in Poland have made further substantive negotiations in Madrid impossible, while the West Germans and French, in particular, are eager to avoid looking as if they are turning their backs on the conference.

Although determined to pursue firm anti-Soviet course in Madrid, the Reagan administration is also concerned about being helpful to Mr. Kohl's new government, which has firmly committed itself to the deployment of U.S. medi-um-range missiles in West Germa-

ny late next year.

Mr. Kohl, who has said he will hold elections in March, must persuade a restive and possibly volatile home front that contacts with the Soviet Union in such forums as Madrid and the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reduction are being given a full chance of success. West German officials also argue that Madrid presents an ideal platform for denouncing Soviet transgressions of the Helsinki

In this context, U.S. diplomats are struggling to find a formula to permit the 16 NATO nations to remain united in Madrid without d when we reconvene the abandoning either the Bonn or of strong displeasure running Washington views.

UN Action Said to Slow Hilling of Iran Baha'is

erity in Iran, international a'i leaders say.

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But we haven't seen an imement in the overall treatment Baha'is," said Gerald Knight, has lobbied for UN action to what the Baha'is describe as persecution of their fellow be-

ast March, the UN Human ghts Commission adopted a resnution calling on the UN secretar-to monitor what a subcommis-ion report called the "perilous sit-Since then, 19 Iranian Baha'is ave been reported executed or nurdered, Mr. Knight said. But in The months preceding the resoluion several times as many Baha is and been reported killed. "The very existence of such a

20 Die in Blaze in India

NEW DELHI --- At least 20 persons were killed and 15 seriously injured when fire destroyed a fireworks factory Tuesday in the west-ern Indian city of Ahmedabad, the Press Trust of India news agency

resolution is useful because the

reported imprisoned.

lutionary courts accused the vic-

service and has seized Baha'i communal property and private property. It has closed Baha'i holy places and cemeteries and has

Iranian Moslems regard Baha-ism as heretical. It was founded in

ing Christian, Jewish and Moslem: Iran has an estimated 300,000 Baha'is, although at least 10,000 are believed to have fled since

Spanish Paper Names Alleged Coup Plotters

MADRID — A political dispute broke out in Spain on Tuesday, nine days before the nationwide general elections, over a newspaper article naming persons allegedly connected with rightist coup plots. The article, published Monday by the Madrid daily Diario 16.

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appeared two weeks after the government said that it had prevented a military uprising planned for

The article named the Argentine, Chilean and U.S. embassies here as being connected with plotters. The embassies denied the charge. Alfonso Osorio, a candidate of the conservative Popular Alliance who was also named in the article, called the accusations

Two military officers were transferred Tuesday from Madrid to remote regions, the official army bulletin said. One of them, Colonel Antonio Sicre Canut, was held briefly last year on suspicion of planning a series of attacks with the help of Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, whose transfer was also announced Monday.

Major Saenz was sentenced three years ago for plotting a coup. Political sources said that Mon-day's transfers may have been connected with the latest alleged coup

Diario 16 published a document Monday that it said was a preliminary draft for investigations drawn up by a special police brigade and leaked to the paper.

Enrique Mugica Herzog, a lead-ing Socialist named in the article, described it as a "dirty electoral maneuver" by the ruling Union of the Democratic Center party and a government minister.

The Interior Ministry declared that the document was not authentic, but Mr. Mugica said that he had known of its existence for some months.

had been adopted merely for con-venience. He added, "As you know, the history of permissible doses is they have come down as **OPEC Unit Says** Iran Plans N-Plant

Under questioning by the residents' attorney, Ralph Hunsaker of Phoenix, Arizona, Dr. Gofman VIENNA - Iran is planning a nuclear power plant and aims to procure uranium domestically, the OPEC news agency said Tuesday. Scientists at the Esfahan Nuclewho developed thyroid cancer 20

ar Technology Center in Iran are working on a long-term plan for the construction of a nuclear power plant, according to the agency, which provides information about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The first stage of the plan, to be completed in two years, would cover research work, and the govthe highest offered in the five-week ernment had already provided trial, are based on 23 worldwide funds and equipment for this, the agency said. The second step epidemiological studies that checked levels of radiation expowould include constructing a test reactor to prepare for construction basis of the studies, he concluded of a power plant during the third there is a 1.02 percent increase in stage. The agency quoted an Iranian official as saying that Iran would work toward procuring ura-The case for the residents cennium domestically.

Diario 16 said that Interior Min- the Interior as well as two conserument was authentic but that he

The Interior Ministry said that this was not the case. The minister had recognized in the document the names of certain persons under investigation but told the reporter that it was not drawn up by any

its reporters last week that the doc- in the article said that they were would have to deny it if it were Diario 16.

official body, the ministry said. The ministries of Defense and

ister Juan José Rosón told one of vative Madrid newspapers named considering legal action against

> Police activity was stepped up in sensitive areas of Spain after security officials predicted an increase violence during the election campaign.

A man died in the Basque region Tuesday after being shot by Civil Guard members at a roadblock Saturday. They said that he failed to stop his car when they fired warning shots.

The Basque town of Vergara was paralyzed Monday by demonstrators protesting the fatal shooting of a couple Saturday by police. Authorities said that the couple tried to race their car away from from a roadblock.

The military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA claimed responsibility for two weekend machine-gun and grenade attacks on

Protestant Party Office Is Bombed On Eve of Vote for Ulster Assembly

BELFAST - A firebomb exploded Tuesday outside the Belfast headquarters of Northern Ireland's main Protestant political party, shattering windows and starting a

small blaze, the police said.

The blast came on the eve of the election of a controversial 78-seat Ulster assembly.

The new provincal assembly is designed by the British to test whether Protestants and Roman

Catholics can work together. It is the second such effort in eight years. But the belief is widespread that the new legislature is doomed to collapse in Protestant-Catholic

feuding. Leaders of the Protestant party, the Official Unionist Party, were inside the building at the time of the explosion but there were no reports of injuries, according to po-lice. The bomb was placed on a window ledge outside the organization's Glangall Street headquar-ters in central Belfast.

The blast followed two attacks Monday on Protestants, including the wounding of an elementary school principal, who was shot while teaching a religion class in the border town of Newry, and a bomb attack on a farmer in Coun-

ty Londonderry.
The Irish National Liberation Army, the Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, said it was responsible for Tuesday's bombing as well as Monday's attacks.

The Official Unionists, led by James Molyneaux, are fielding 42 candidates in the assembly election, the most of any party, but they oppose Britain's central aim of creating a forum for Protestants and Catholics to share power in the province. Mr. Molyneaux and four other

candidates were in the building when the bomb was spotted by the party's general secretary, Norman Hutton. They took cover before the devise went off. The bombers succeeded in

breaching increased security, with 25,000 police reservists and British troops guarding polling stations and candidates in the election. The Rev. Ian Paisley and Gerry

Adams, longtime rivals in North-ern Ireland, are considered likely general elections, announced a 16-

widely seen as a battle between extremists, Mr. Adams and Mr. Paisley, who are expected to win seats in the assembly, represent the two extremes in the 13-year-old religious conflict.

Mr. Adams is the chief of Sinn

Australia to Allow Imports of Wheat

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia, one of the world's major grain exporters, is to allow wheat to be imported if necessary hecause of a prolonged drought, the minister for primary industry, Peter J. Nixon, said Tuesday.

Mr. Nixon told parliament that the cabinet had agreed to such a request from the Australian Wheat Board and that the necessary legislation would be presented to parliament in the next few weeks. Ex-

isting laws prevent wheat imports. The drought gripping most of eastern Australia has cut wheat production prospects in half. Overall output is expected to be less than 8.9 million metric tons (9.8 million short tons) this year as against 16.4 million last year. As a result, the board believes it may have to import wheat to meet de-

mand for both animal feed and

milling purposes.

Fein, the political arm of the IRA. A former guerrilla, he has become movement fighting to unite Ireland after 60 years of partition. Mr. Adams, 33, has vowed not to take his seat if he wins.

Mr. Paisley, head of the pro-British Democratic Unionists.

leads Protestant militants who oppose sharing power with Catholics. He has said he would use the new legislature to restore Protestant-majority rule — a move the British have pledged not to permit.

The election is the first contested by Sinn Fein under its own banner since in 1969. The party is fielding 12 of the 184 candidates

The assembly initially will have only an advisory role. But Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ire-land, James Prior, hopes to give the group power over such matters as trade and education if it is shown that the two religious

groups can work together.
Under the British plan, London will yield legislative power to the assembly only if 70 percent of the assembly members approve, thus guaranteeing a Catholic voice. The assembly is the latest effort by Britain to find a power-sharing

formula for the province, ruled directly from London since the Protestant-controlled parliament was suspended in 1972. An attempt to set up a power-sharing assembly in 1974 failed after Protestant militants held a 15-day general strike.

Palme Says Austerity Measures Needed To Overcome Swedish Economic Crisis

HAMBURG - Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden was quoted

Tuesday as saying that his country's living standards would have to fall by 4 percent in the next year to help overcome the country's economic crisis. In an interview with the news

magazine Stern, Mr. Palme said that it was not possible to tackle Sweden's present economic crisis without taking measures that

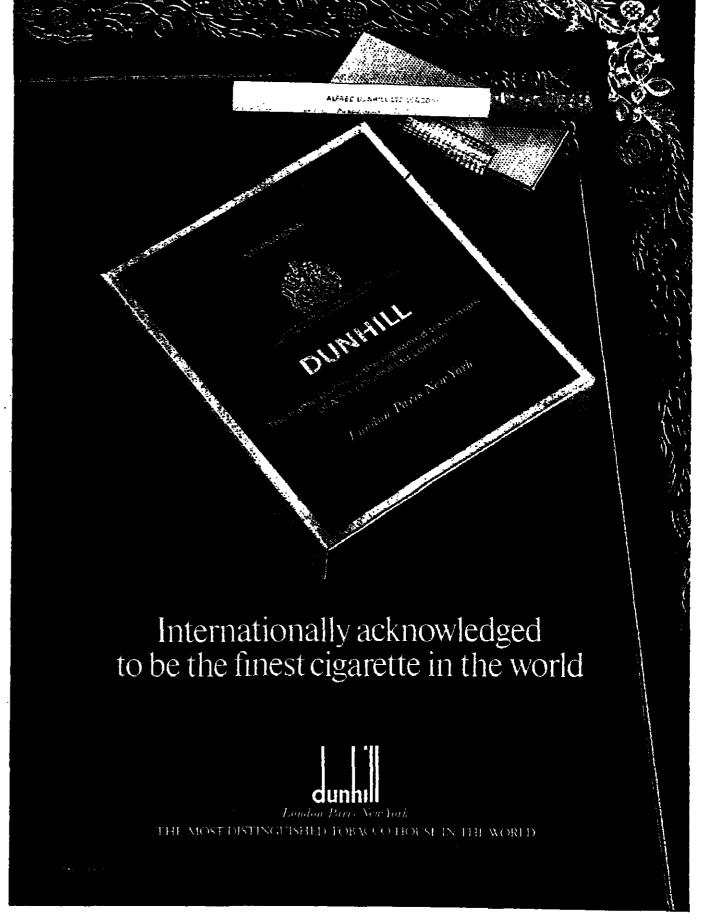
would be unpopular.

Last week, Mr. Palme, who took office Oct. 7 after September's

and a general price freeze. He told Stern that the devaluation had been made to increase exports. "We can carry out no real anti-inflation policies while exports are not rising," the Swedish

percent devaluation of the krona

Referring to the recent hunt for a foreign submarine near Sweden's Muskoe Naval Base, Mr. Palme said Sweden would never be able to fully protect its coastline against such intrusions. But he said the incident would not affect Sweden's determination to adhere to its neu-



W YORK — A United Naresolution adopted six hs ago appears to have ed the pace of executions of obers of the Baha'i religious

He said 116 Iranian Baha'is, many of them national or local leaders have been executed or otherwise slain since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolutionaries took power in Iran three and a half years ago, and 14 have disappeared. About 200 are

in many of the executions, revo-

sought to intimidate Baha'i adults and schoolchildren into recanting their faith, the Baha'i international

Iran a century ago by people who rejected the primacy of Islam, accepting instead the validity of many religious traditions, includ-

PARIS UGC ERMITAGE - DOLBY STEREO



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Iranian government knows it is being watched," said Mr. Knight, of the Baha'is' UN liaison office in

tims of spying for Israel — a charge that the Baha'is dismiss.

The Iranian government has barred Baha'is from government about the adverse health effects of the detonations.

The multimillion-dollar damage suit, filed by 1,192 individuals, asserts that 300 cases of leukemia and other cancers that developed in people downwind of the testing were caused by exposure to fallout and that the government failed to community says. protect those people.

The government denies the charge. When it begins presenting its case this week, it is expected to call witnesses who will say the doses of radiation to which people were exposed were insufficient to have induced the illnesses.

Dr. Gofman, who is also a physician and a doctor of nuclear physical chemistry, said, "There has never been in the history of

science any evidence there is a safe WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

estimate for each of the 24. In making the calculations he used the above-normal cases of cancer found in epidemiological studies by Dr. Joseph L. Lyon of the University of Utah and in a survey taken by Dr. Carl J. Johnson, a Colorado health researcher. Dr. Gofman said his compari-

Bruce S. Jenkins, who is hearing the case without a jury, Dr. Gof-

man said that what were known as

"permissible" levels of exposure

for workers in the nuclear industry

said that southern Utah residents

years after exposure to the fallout received a "highly conservative"

radiation dose of 717 rads. A rad is

a measure of energy absorption by

tims of melanoma among the

plaintiffs received a dose of 237

Dr. Gofman's dosage estimates,

sure against health effects. On the

all cancers with each rad of expo-

ters on 24 selected cancer cases, as-serted to be representative of all

1,192 claimants. Dr. Gofman said

he had prepared a report of dose

He also estimated that the vic-

human soft tissue.

son of the Lyon and Johnson studies revealed an "astonishing agree-ment" between them. Dr. Lyon's study of leukemia among children living closest to the test site reported an increase in cancers of 344 percent over the national rate. Dr. Johnson's survey of cancer rates among Mormons living in what are called high-exposure areas report-In his testimony before Judge ed a 342-percent increase.

Sir Siegmund Warburg Dies; U.K. Financier

GOING HOME - Sheila Rossall, 33, a British pop singer

who suffers from a mysterious allergy, was carried to a specially equipped chartered plane in Oakland, California, for a flight to Bristol, England. Miss Rossall is allergic to

most modern materials and food and underwent costly

treatment in Texas. She then moved to California to

convalence, but she could not afford to remain, and the

British government paid the \$37,500 cost of her return trip.

Physicist Assails U.S.

In Suit Over A-Tests

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah

When the United States was con-sidering building a second Panama

Canal, in the early 1960s, the

Atomic Energy Commission pro-posed doing the excavation with

315 megatons of hydrogen bomb explosions. But the idea was

scrapped because it would have meant evacuating 40,000 Central American Indians from fallout

areas, according to an expert in the

medical effects of physical phe-

"It's interesting," said the ex-pert, Dr. John Gofman, in federal

district court here last week. "We

were willing to move 40,000 Indi-

ans but weren't willing to do it for

our own people" in a decade of

above-ground atomic testing in the

Dr. Golman is emeritus profes-

sor of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley and was one of the Manhattan

Project scientists who developed

the atomic bomb. He testified here

for plaintiffs who are charging the

United States with negligence in the conduct of more than 100 at-

mospheric nuclear tests from 1950

Nevada desert.

The Associated Press LONDON — Sir Siegmund Warburg, 80, the former head of ing firm S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd., and a principal architect of the rebirth of London as a major center of world finance after

World War II, died here Monday. Sir Siegmund, who belonged to a long-established German-Jewish banking family, fled to London in 1934 to escape Nazi persecution. Educated at Reutlingen and Urach in Germany, he wanted to

be a teacher and throughout his life retained his interests in music. literature, philosophy and psychology. But he opted for a career in banking and as of 1925 served his apprenticeship with such firms as N.M. Rothschild & Sons in London and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York.

In 1930 he became a partner in his family's banking house, M.M. Warburg and Co. of Hamburg. The firm was established there in the 18th century. He set up a branch of the firm in Berlin and became manager of the branch in

In 1938 he founded the New Trading Co. Ltd. in London, changed its name to S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. in 1946 and, as director until 1969, built it into a major power in London and overseas financial markets. He was president of the firm from 1970 to 1978, when he be-came chairman of its advisory

ed in 1966. The Times of London, writing of his influence on the City, as the financial district of London is known, said: "More than any other single person he was responsible for the change in the City's habits, which made it ready to take advantage of the circumstances of

council. Sir Siegmund was knight-

the second half of the 20th centu-

"He was a principal author of the rebirth of the effectiveness of the City which accounts for the world finance," it said.

James Williams Riddleberger

WASHINGTON (WP) — James Williams Riddleberger, 78, an au-thority on Central European affairs who retired from the State Department in 1967 as a career ambassador, died of a heart attack Oct. 16 in Woodstock, Virginia, where he lived.

Mr. Riddleberger was a U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Greece and Austria. In the late 1940s, when the Cold War began, he played important policy roles in Germany and in the development and administration of the Marshall Plan, which revived the economy of Europe after World War II.

Later, he helped mediate disputes between Yugoslavia and Italy over Trieste and between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus. In 1959, he headed the International Cooperation Administration, a predecessor to the Agency for International Development. He was ambassador to Austria when

Joseph McCutchan, 64, a former UCLA engineering professor credited with developing a process to convert salt water to fresh water. in Los Angeles on Friday.

Pittsburgh football team, Sunday in San Diego after a heart attack. 🕽 Dr. Loren R. Chandler. 88. dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine from 1933 to 1953, Saturday in Palo Alto, California.

John Michelosen, 66, former bead coach of both the Pittsburgh

Steelers and the University of

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or First Class, you stand to gain: the fastest, most relaxing short cut between the West and the East.

The nice service aboard SAS and Thai flights will help smooth the ride.

The Europe-Asia Express

INSIGHTS

He grasps the sober reality that the church has lost much

ground to Marxist communism, socialism and, particularly in

Western nations, the powerful specter of secularism. Drawing

on his experience as a Polish prelate \dots he understands the

huge stakes involved in the outcome of these struggles. In

response, he has become a crusader with an urgency that

World Is a Pulpit for John Paul II, Mystic and Moralist Who Rules His Church With Firm, Not Arbitrary, Hand

By Kenneth A. Briggs New York Times Service

TEW YORK — On a Monday morning not long ago, Pope John Paul II awakened at 5 A.M., as he customarily does, to begin his daily period of private devotions and preparation for his regularly scheduled 7 o'clock Mass in the small but resplendent papal chapel in the inner reaches of the Vatican.

Following his usual practice, he celebrated the liturgy before invited guests. Among the two dozen people present that day was President Sese Seko Mobutu of Zaire and his enough. rage, which included a 25-year-old aide who was not known to be religious but who came away from the Mass with an indelible image. After the pope's final blessing, the young Zairi-an turned, awestruck, to a senior official in his group and gasped, "I see him coming back into himself."

The young man's astonished utterance referred to a quality of mysticism that many other observers have also ascribed to John Paul II - a total absorption in the spirit that at times seems to transport the pope into another realm of existence. It is one trait of the majestic and complex pope from Poland who assumed the Chair of St. Peter four years ago.

Along with the mystic, John Paul II embo-dies the poet, the scholar, the actor, the evangelist, the moralist and the diplomat. He is equally at home with intellectuals and peas-ants, Christians and Buddhists. He talks in public but mostly listens in private. He reveals what he thinks but rarely discloses what he feels. He is somber and serious, and sometimes quixotic, as illustrated by his granting approval for a comic book, "The Life of Pope John Paul II" (just published in the United States by Marvel Comics Group).

Firmness, Not Fiat

Commanding center stage with complete assurance from the very start of his papacy, John Paul II has expounded a program that has raised fervent hopes of restoration among Roman Catholics who see the need for strong dauntless leadership. And he has caused deep misgivings among those who believe that his outlook as he strives to protect the purity of a church approaching its third millennium is too severe and restricted. But the evidence suggests that he rules less by fiat than by firmness.

He has taken seriously his role as a world leader with responsibility for the peace and welfare of humankind, calling for justice for the poor and downtrodden, an end to nuclear arms and relief for the victims of political torture and oppression. At the same time, he has attempted to use his good offices as a media-tor. During the Falkland Islands war, he visited both combatant nations, Britain and Argentina, urging a peaceful settlement.

In his pursuit of peace, John Paul II is willing to involve his office and his person in volatile situations. At the height of the recent conflict in Lebanon, for instance, he reportedly considered going to Beirut in an effort to find a solution to the strife. And more recently he held a highly controversial meeting in the Vati-can with Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, which precipitated blistering criticism from the government of Israel and from Jews the world over.

Reflecting his own image as an apostle of reconciliation, the pope explained his meeting immediately afterward to a crowd in St. Peters Square by saying that he wanted to help in every effort to bring peace to the Middle East.

Strong Support for Solidarity

In Poland, the pope has certainly been a factor in support of the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union. As reported by NBC News, the pope sent a secret envoy (whose name NBC says it knows but is pledged not to reveal) to the Kremlin with a handwritten note in which he threatened "to lay down the crown of St. Peter" and return to his homeland to "stand shoulder to shoulder with his people" should the Soviet Union order an invasion because of Solidarity's activities. The Vatican has since

thought, be taken as typical of a partisan approach to political issues elsewhere.

The pope sees himself primarily as a spiritual figure who transcends racial, regional and ideological boundaries and disputes. He envisions a better world where human dignity is enhanced through the transforming power of faith and by the practical efforts of well-mean-

Within the mandate handed him by the Col-lege of Cardinals on Oct. 16, 1978, was an implicit message: The time had come to harness a far-flung organization of 740 million people that the cardinals viewed as teetering on the brink of chaos. They saw the church threatened by theological disagreements, participation in liberation movements, desecration of liturgy and the refusal of more and more Catholics to accept the church's moral teachings on such matters as birth control, divorce and premari-

Those who were most convinced that the church was sliding toward ruin trace the ori-gins of decline to the aftermath of the Second Vatican Council, which began Oct. 11, 1962.

A Schoolmaster's Approach

John Pani II approached his papacy like a new schoolmaster whose job it is to enforce the rules and make the students understand who is boss. Achieving this aim throughout the Catho-lic world was doubtful from the beginning, but other obstacles have cropped up along the way to threaten the stability of the church, including financial scandals involving the Vatican bank's ties to the now defunct Banco Ambrosi-

A smiling and robust man of powerful visage, John Paul II has carried out an energetic papacy. In four years, the former Karol Wojtyla has become a familiar face even in the most remote corners of the earth. He has taken 15 trips outside Italy, bringing the papacy to as

many as 100 million people on five continents.

The scope of his influence rests considerably on his ability to generate trust and good will In this, he has succeeded superbly. On the most visible level, he has become the foremost Christian leader of the age, a preacher and storytell-

er, a pastor and missionary. He grasps the sober reality that the church has lost much ground to Marxist communism, socialism and, particularly in Western nations, the powerful specter of secularism. Drawing on his experience as a Polish prelate in a Communist state, he understands the huge stakes involved in the outcome of these struggles. In response, he has become a crusader with an urgency that suggests that time is running out.

Acute Awareness

Underlying this urgency is his acute awareness of the approaching end of the second Christian millennium. George H. Williams of Harvard's Divinity School, a longtime friend of the pope who has written a searching book, "The Mind of John Paul II," says the pope has "more of an eschatological view than anyone would suspect," and that he "believes something decisive will happen in the world" by the

The substance of eschatology is based on biblical teachings that God will inaugurate his kingdom through a series of happenings at the close of an age. Such premonitions by the pope relate to both his mysticism and the business at hand. If he imagines himself as the head of the church in the final days of the world as we unify the church before that final judgment has its own logic.

Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, the dean of Catholic historians in the United States, asserts that a widespread "search for God" accounts for "why so many people respond to this man. It doesn't mean they accept everything he says, but he is speaking in a voice that suggests that

Studying the papacy of John Paul II entails looking at a pontiff of many moods and postures. In certain key respects, his personality seems shaped by the forces that attracted him

calls the pope's "genius at relating to people." For two hours, the pope conducts a papal symphony of many movements. Under previous popes, the weekly reception was a staid, regal occasion, but John Paul has shaped it into something quite different. He woos the crowd of 20,000 with greetings, speaks to them in seven languages, sings their religious songs and lingers to touch, kiss and bless as many as time allows. The crowd cheers wildly, some crying, many reaching out to touch him.

Contemplative in Private

Out of public view, however, the pope becomes quite a different person — quiet, re-served and contemplative. He confers with church officials and world dignitaries, usually assuming the role of listener, and spends much

time taking his own counsel.

Since the attempt on his life in 1981, when he was shot in the stomach and arms, his frame is more stooped and he has traveled less, but otherwise he maintains a rigorous schedule, amending it only with an afternoon siesta on

orders from his doctors.

Sometimes in the early morning, the pope drops by the kitchen to visit the six Polish nuns who prepare his food and to sample the break-fast offerings, usually ham and eggs. John Paul II invites people to have breakfast with him, often on the spur of the moment, a practice that leaves some traditionalists aghast. In Rome, the bulk of the pope's morning is

taken up with church business and private au-diences. As he listens, he questions. It is far

suggests that time is running out.

from clear that the pope actually takes advice, but there is much evidence that he solicits it.

At the midday meal, there are almost always

guests, often bishops from abroad. A nap fol-lows lunch, then more business. Sometimes the

pope eats dinner with his personal secretaries, almost all of whom are Polish priests, but fre-

quently he dines alone, scanning written news

summaries and keeping an eye on the televi-sion news programs. He then works into the night on matters of church concern.

Prediction of Bloodshed

in southern Italy who bore the marks of the stigmata, told Karol Wojtyla that he would be elected pope but that his reign would be short, ending in bloodshed. It nearly did on May 13,

1981, when Mehmet Ali Agea shot him in St.

Peter's Square. Those near him say he believes

he was spared to perform a special mission as head of the church.

not a theologian as measured by scholarly

standards. By training he is a specialist in phi-losophy, which, in the Catholic tradition, has

tional argument for the Christian faith. More specifically, his interest is in the application of theological principles to the social and ethical

He articulates a theology that sees the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ as the

central event of all human history. In this view,

Christ has brought salvation to every life, call-

problems of the modern age.

The pope has a theology to be sure, but is

used principally to provide a sound, ra-

Several years ago, the late Padre Pio, a priest

Paul II perceives the highest spiritual drama — the coming of Christ — as having direct, redemptive consequences for each man, wom-an and child, Christian and non-Christian

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Sees Himself as Peacemaker

For the pope, the church's central mission is spiritual. He sees the highest purpose of the magisterium (the teaching authority of the church shared by the pope and the hierarchy) as equipping the laity for secular responsibilities, including political and social activism, while steering clear of direct partisan politics. His is an exalted view of the priesthood and a hopeful attitude toward the human condition.

hopeful attitude toward the human condition. He would like to be remembered most as a pope who steered the church back on course. albeit a course not everybody wants, and as a peacemaker who spared no effort to reduce suffering and increase justice in the world.

How has he fared so far in accomplishing his purposes? The answer depends mainly on which aspects of his papacy are scrutinized and by whom. Predictably, the reviews are mixed and to a considerable extent, still outstanding. Many of his goals are abstract or still being

But limitations aside, there are unmistakable questions surrounding the kind of leader John Paul has shown himself to be. While he has appeared firm and strong in stating his pro-gram and prefers to make all major decisions himself, he has not convinced many church leaders that he has evolved a clear pattern for running the church. Conservatives complain

that he has refused to clamp down hard

enough on church liberals and dissidents. Lib-

erals charge that he has reasserted the authori-

ty of the papacy too firmly against progres-

Gradually a consensus is building that he is

There has been a subtle redefinition of the

more prophet than ruler, a much greater

preacher than administrator, a good mystic but

pope and the teaching of the magisterium,"

says Albert C. Outler, emeritus professor at the Perkins School of Theology of Southern Meth-odist University in Dallas, who has specialized in studies of the modern papacy. "It is no long-

er a question of whether or not the pope is in

charge. Actually, I see John Paul II as having accepted this role of doing what he can but not supposing he can do everything he sees as right and fitting."

No Harsh Steps Taken

vidence for his thesis, Mr. Outler

that although John Paul has spoken against

certain theological and liturgical ideas and

practices, he has been loath to severely disci-

pline dissidents. In the most dramatic case, in-

volving the Reverend Hans Kung, whose find-ings challenge the doctrine of infallibility, the

action taken against him — withdrawal of his right to teach as a "Catholic theologian" —

stopped short of anything as final as defrock-

ing and left him free to teach theology in a

state university.

In other words, according to Mr. Outler and

others, the pope takes a hard line with the un-

the Netherlands, one of Europe's foremost theologians and a harsh critic of John Paul, sees the pontiff purely and simply as trying to force conformity by exerting his authority from the top rather than by listening to the theological currents from below.

In any event, the pope is interpreting the of-ficial provisions of Vatican II in such a way as to suggest that the window of aggiornamento that John XXIII had opened church is now

As a preacher to the world, he has given the church a new face and a forceful posture and, to that extent, his program is off and running. But it has been more of a problem translating broadly defined Christianity into the ethics and practical policies of Catholic Christianity.

Vatican II introduced the idea of the church as the "people of God." It saw Catholicism embracing the concept of "shared authority." belonging to everyone, not just the hierarchy. John Paul II had helped forge Vatican II's documents, but he has made little effort to carry out some of the implications of collegial rule. He has demanded unity of thought and practice that seems beyond his power to bring about or to enforce. On every front where serious disputes shake the foundations of the church, the Vatican's efforts to put an end to pluralism have met formidable opposition.

Defiance Among Women

One of the signs of defiance is a movement among women, mostly nuns, to hold liturgical services that strongly parallel the Mass. Most of the women deny they are violating church law, but the delicacy of the matter presents precisely the kind of dilemma that the pope would find difficult to contain.

Problems have also emerged around the pope in his capacity as moral instructor. Mr. Williams of the Harvard Divinity School believes that John Paul, as a moral idealist, has imposed an esthetic ideal on priests, nuns and laity alike, expecting them to become, "as Catholics more distinguished from the world

and more rigoristic."

As for the Jesuits, the largest and most elite order in the Catholic Church, the fears of significant papal meddling have so far been unfounded. A year ago, when John Paul appointed the Reverend Paolo Dezza as temporary head of the order to replace the ailing superior general, the Reverend Pedro Arrupe, some reports described the move as the first step in taking the order to task for allegedly entering too much into the politics of nonindustrialized regions, notably in Latin America.

At the same time, the pope postponed the scheduling of a general congregation to elect a new superior, further heightening anxieties. In-stead, a select number of Jesuit leaders were summoned to discuss the crisis. That meeting apparently satisfied the pope's qualms, and be mounced that they could go ahead with their

Sign of New Flexibility

Liberals took the pope's decision as a small sign that he was gaining flexibility. They argued that he backed off after discovering that he had been badly informed by prelates who carried a grudge against the order. Another hint of change, they maintain, took place dur-ing the pope's trip to Britain, when he voiced compassion for those caught in "painful marriages" while not actually softening his strong backing for the church's ban on divorce. Meanwhile, many other Christian ch

await some signal of the pope's intention to advance the ecumenical cause. Under John Paul's papacy, relations between Rome and Eastern Orthodoxy have warmed somewhat, but Western churches have generally been disappointed. The pope's grandest ecumenical gesture so far has been his appearance, side by side, with the archbishop of Canterbury in Canterbury Cathedral.

But just before the trip he approved a report of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith that in effect rejected much of the theological accords on baptism, ministry and eucharist that representatives from the Angli-



Pope John Paul II

that priests stay out of politics, while demanding economic justice for the peasants. The apparent contradiction has lingered, but the pope's own distinctions seem clear: Those who are ordained must first attend to the pastoral, sacramental and teaching functions, while the laity properly seeks ways to bring the Gospel's teachings to bear on the social and political order. John Paul has himself pressed the claims of Christianity outward. He has taken the broad religious, social and political appeals of recent popes, especially the themes of peace and justice that John XXIII and Paul VI profoundly underscored in their encyclicals, into the ideological struggle for the allegiance of human hearts and minds.

On a broad theoretical level, John Paul has been effective as a spokesman for human justice and dignity. As a spokesman for the poor and oppressed, he is emphasizing the responsibility of Catholics for building more just and equitable societies.

The groundwork was established in his sec-

ond encyclical, "Dives in Misericordia" ("Mercy of God"), in which he stressed that without God's love, the pursuit of justice can become empty, strident and arbitrary.

Dignified Standards

The pope's third encyclical,"Laborem Exercens" ("On Human Work"), issued at the time of the first wave of Solidarity strikes in Poland, was addressed most specifically to a social is-sue. John Paul links the dignity of human beings with their ability to do meaningful work under just conditions — they have a right to organize into unions to strive for dignified labor standards and to strive for the general welfare of working people.

He argues, too, against unions becoming involved with political parties. In Poland, that would seem to make common sense inasmuch as Solidarity would shun involvement with the Communist Party. But it speaks less clearly to labor movements in other countries, such as Britain, which have long been intertwined with

partisan politics. When it comes to retaining a wall between spiritual and political roles, Poland is obvious-ly a special case for the pope. His support of Solidarity, no matter how it is intended, is clearly political in impact, a source of pressure on the Communist regime. He is a factor in the outcome of that tense situation and he has not backed away from using the prestige and sym-

bolic power of his office. Elsewhere, he has injected himself as a mediator and advocate for the poor, indirectly entering the political fray. At the United Nations and in speeches in many other settings, he criticized both capitalism's penchant for greed and socialism's favoring of state ownership of the the rich to share their abundance with the poor; in Brazil, he spoke out in favor of property rights for the peasantry; in the Philippines, he demanded human rights in the presence of his host, President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

On the high road of faith, justice, peace and human dignity, the pope has made deep impressions and increased a climate of awareness. No one can say how much impact he has had, but he has unquestionably made his presence

Paul II has gained a great hearing. He has embraced an ambitious program and the eventual verdict is far from clear. As one priest in Rome summed up his impact on the church and the wider world: "He has captured their hearts,

In the short time since he became pope. John

ing each human being to fullness. derstanding that he will have neither the last from his early years to the artistic interests of word nor will win, but will only speak an au-thoritative word in the dialectic exchange with-Emphasis on the dignity of the individual can and Catholic churches had worked 12 acting and poetry. The outer man has captured has contributed to the pope's identity as a "personalist" philosopher. Rather than beginthe world spotlight with a grand force of will years to achieve. denied that a message was ever sent. Still John Paul's attitudes toward his native in the church. But many others are not so san-On his first journey abroad, to Mexico, John and a great store of charm. guine. The Reverend Edward Schillebeeckx of A Wednesday afternoon audience in St. Pe-Paul sparked a continuing debate by insisting ning from a set of abstract principles, John land should not, say those familiar with his but not their beads."

U.S. Turning Its Attention to the New Theater of Military Operations: Space

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — After a quarter-century of mostly peaceful exploration of space, the United States has begun a vast expansion of its military operations there.
In the next five years the Reagan administra-

tion plans to increase spending on military operations in space even faster than the rest of the military budget. Better satellites are planned for highly sophisticated communications, intelligence gath-

ering, navigation, weather forecasting and mapping. The space shuttle, having carried its first military payload, will replace rockets as the primary vehicle for lofting military cargoes The administration has undertaken elabo-

rate new measures to defend satellites and has ordered a ground-based anti-satellite system to be ready by 1987. It has also stimulated re-search to develop a new generation of ad-vanced weapons such as lasers. But officials say they do not plan to station weapons in or-

To put this into a framework, President Ronald Reagan has enunciated a new space policy with emphasis on military operations, and the air force has organized a new Space

The purpose of the surge into military space operations is to enable American forces to fight more effectively in a prolonged conventional or nuclear war around the world against the Soviet Union, according to a variety of administration officials. Those officials also argue that the United States cannot surrender the high ground of space to the Soviet Union. most of whose space effort, they say, is for mil-

itary purposes. The immediate objective is to provide communications and intelligence that are faster, more reliable and more secure than current systems to enable outnumbered or outgumed U.S. forces to move faster and strike harder at vulnerable points. Military commanders call

, this generating "force multipliers." The undersecretary of the air force, Edward C. Aldridge, said: "There is the need to find how we can better utilize our existing forces. One thing is information, navigation, weather, communications, all those things that contrib-

ute to a better allocation of forces." Mr. Aldridge, a key official in the military space program, asserted, "There is clearly a need to provide better support to military com-manders in time of crisis and in wartime."

That translates to a need to maintain spacecraft that operate in a hostile environment," he said, referring to places where the craft might come under attack.

Today, Defense Department officials say, American military forces rely on more than 40 satellites for long-range communication, a vari-ety of intelligence gathering, navigation, weather forecasts and mapping.

According to General James V. Hartinger,

commander of the air force's Space Command in Colorado Springs, "over 70 percent of our long haul communications are handled by sa-

Instant Communications

Space communication, moreover, has opened new operational possibilities. Radio transmission by satellite from Desert One, the assembly point for the attempt to rescue American hostages in Tehran in 1980, provided instantaneous communication between the field commander in Iran, the mission commander in

Egypt and Washington.
Dispatching the Rapid Deployment Force to the Gulf would depend on satellite communication, which has played a part in exercises called Bright Star in which American forces went to train in Egyptian deserts.

The main Defense Satellite Communications System has four satellites weighing more than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms) each and two backups in orbit. That system connects 27 military command centers and carries voice and teletype messages, images and computerized data. Portable ground stations can be linked to

A new system of 12 satellites is nearly ready for stationary orbit 23,000 miles (37,000 kilometers) up. Those satellites, which will have six instead of four channels, have been designed to last 10 years each.

The navy has a satellite communication system of five 4,000-pound satellites with 23 channels and a lifespan of five years. Ten channels are allocated to the navy, 12 to the air force, and one for the president or the defense secre-

The United States has also become dependent on satellites for vital intelligence. Thirty seconds after a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missale lifts out of a salo, American satellites sight it. Three satellites 20 feet (six meters) in diameter and weighing a ton apiece in stationary orbit watch the entire world with their infrared sensors to pick out telltale heat trails.

As the rocket breaks through the cloud cover, the satellites' sensors pick it up and begin

transmitting information on its speed and course to computers and display terminals in a command center buried under Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. When the missiles rise above the horizon, they are tracked by radar in England, Greenland and Alaska, with reports also flashed by satellite communication. In addition, two satellites known as Vela are

60,000 miles out in space to detect nuclear detonations through the use of heat sensors. In peacetime they watch for explosions above the surface that might violate international agree-ments. In wartime they would tell U.S. com-manders where nuclear warheads had struck, information needed to conduct a protracted

These operations, according to Mr. Aldridge, will be enlarged as the administration plans to increase spending for military uses of space by more than 10 percent a year after making up for the effects of inflation. Growth in that area would be faster than the 7-percent annual increases in the overall military budget. A vital element will be the space shuttle.

The space shuttle will change the way we

do business," said General Robert T. Marsh, commander of the Air Force Systems Command. "We will depend upon it for launching virtually all of our national security payloads."

Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, said the Defense Department planned to spend \$10.9 billion "for shuttle-related developments, operations and transition costs to accommodate 20

defense shuttle launches" through 1987. The first shuttle with a purely military cargo, the nature of which officials would not discuss, is scheduled for next fall. After that, 113 of the 311 flights planned through 1994 will carry military payloads, Mr. Cooper said.

Moreover, weapons capable of destroying Soviet satellites are being developed. The administration plans to spend \$20 billion more on communications, mostly in space, to strengthen control of nuclear forces.

Presidential Directive

Minutes after the shuttle Columbia touched down on July 4, Mr. Reagan issued a space policy directive, and the first point on the list was "the security of the United States." While reaffirming a commitment to peaceful uses of space, the directive said, "the United States will pursue activities in space in support of its

right to self-defense." The five-year strategic plan known as Defense Guidance elaborates on this, saying, The United States space program will con-

tribute to the deterrence of an attack on the United States or, if deterrence fails, to the prosecution of war by developing, deploying, operating and supporting space systems."

The air force's Space Command will gradu-

ally centralize control of space operations. The deputy commander, Lieutenant General Richard C. Henry, said: "Space is not a mission, it is a place. It is a theater of operations. It is now time that we treat it as a theater of operations." Even so, administration officials insist they have no plans for putting weapons into orbit. "We are conducting research and planning related to space weaponry," said Richard D. DeLauer, the undersecretary of defense for re-

search and engineering "But I emphasize that no commitment has been made to acquire space-based weapons. And we will proceed only if our national security is so threatened." Defense Department budgets, bowever, reflect the administration's priorities. The military space budget in 1982, which was \$6.4 billion, for the first time surpassed that of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which was \$5.5 billion.

For the fiscal year that began Oct, 1, the administration has asked for \$8.5 billion for military space operations, as against the \$6.8 billion that Congress approved for NASA, which was about what the administration requested. By 1988, according to Mr. Aldridge's calculations, the military space budget will be \$14 billion, if Congress approves. That does not include increases to make up for inflation.

Despite the differences in the military and civilian space budgets, senior administration officials deny that they intend to militarize space. George A. Keyworth, science adviser to the president, says, "That's simply not true. The balance remains essentially what it has been - about a 50-50 split between military and nonmilitary.

Moreover, Mr. Aldridge asserts, military use of space is not new. "We've always been there," he said.

An air force general recalled that as a young captain he helped to launch a military satellite in 1965. "It's still working," he said.

Nonetheless, criticism has been mounting. The secretary of defense in the Carter administration, Harold Brown, argues, "It is foolish to let the space science and planetary exploration programs wither." Mr. Brown, in a recent article, said. "The contrasts with the proposals for technologically and militarily dubious multibillion-dollar space weapons programs is all the Well-informed people disagree over whether the United States is ahead or behind the Soviet Union in military space operations.

Mr. Brown, considered by members of Congress, military officials and military contractors to be the best-qualified technician to have an defeose secretary, said: "By and large, the United States is ahead of the U.S.S.R. in these military support uses for space. In general, the Soviets, by virtue of their geographically cen-tral position, have less need to rely on spacebased systems.

Mr. Brown noted exceptions, saying the Russians were ahead in satellites that tracked warships. The Soviet Union has put up four ellites this year alone, according to De-

fense Daily, an industry newsletter.

The Center for Defense Information, a Washington research organization that says it supports a strong military but opposes excessive expenditures, also deplores what it considers to be an arms race in space. The center maintains that the United States has a better space program "because the United States is able to design and build more sophisticated and capable devices than the Soviet Union."

Inferior Posture?

Administration officials, however, contend that the United States may have fallen behind. Mr. Aldridge says that if the United States fails to pursue a rigorous space program, "we face the chilling prospect of confronting an unforgiving adversary who deploys space warfare systems while we try to react from a markedly inferior defense posture."

To buttress that view, senior military officers cite the Soviet Union's man-hours in sustained orbit leading to a space station, its development of an orbital bombardment system and its deployment of a rudimentary anti-satellite system. The number of Soviet launchings and the work being done on a space shuttle are also

Last year the Soviet Union made 98 launchings as against 16 for the United States. But other officers contend that some American satellites operate for 10 years while some Russian satellites, with older electronics, burn out in six

The Russians, who were first into space with the famous Sputnik globe 25 years ago, have done considerable work on lasers, which are intense beams of light, and beams of atomic particles. But there is disagreement on how far along they are.

Comparing costs of U.S. military efforts in space with those of the Soviet Union is difficult. Soviet forces operate mostly in the Soviet Union or, in the case of naval forces, relatively close to Soviet borders. Thus, they can rely on shorter, internal lines of communication.

In contrast, American forces are dispersed around the world at the end of long and complicated lines of communication. In addition, the national economies and systems of cost accounting are very different.

General Hartinger of the Space Command says that in the current year, "they are outspending us by about \$3 billion in total space budget," which would amount to total spending of \$18 billion. Congressional officials say the Central Intelligence Agency estimates that Soviet space spending is about \$20 billion.

A New Dimension

According to the Defense Guidance document, space operations "add a new dimensior to our military capabilities." It asserts that the United States must be able to defend space operations and "to deny the enemy the use o his space systems that are harmful to our ef forts during conflict." "We must insure that treaties and agreemen

do not foreclose opportunities to develop these capabilities," the document says. "In particu lar, it must be recognized that agreements can not protect our defense interests in space dur ing periods of hostilities." The guidance document goes on to orde

"the prototype development of space-base weapons systems so that we will be prepared to deploy fully developed and operationally read systems should their use prove to be in ou national interest. The directive gives priority to protecting sa

tellites that warn of attacks by Soviet missile to pursuing an anti-satellite system and to as celerating technical developments that lead t

military advantage.

Another priority is to enable satellites to su vive attack.

The big new satellite-defense communic tions network that is to be put into initial ope ation in 1987 and full operation in 1990 will t a seven-satellite constellation known as Mi star. Four satellites will be in stationary orbi while three circle in polar orbit. Those satellite and a spare in orbit will have electronic senso to detect anti-satellite weapons and will be ab

to escape an attack.

Mr. Aldridge said that satellites used to ! designed to operate in a "benign enviro ment." Now, he said, "we have recognized th our systems must be able to operate in a ho tile, wartime situation."

By Hebe Dotsey International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For Valentino, diamonds are still a girl's best friends. In a glittering collection, he had diamond stripes on poor fishermen's sweaters, diamond flowers, diamond belts, diamond buttons and snaky diamond ankle

PARIS FASHIONS

straps around diamond-heeled evening pumps. His version of the nautical look, a theme rampant in the Paris collections, was not about saloons and seamen, but strictly about yachts. Big yachts.

Yet, elegant and carriage-tradeoriented as it was, this collection was more clean-cut than usual. Valentino, who has been known to indulge in unnecessary fluff, worked closer to the general sil-

Arts Agenda

PARIS — A series of five programs of American music and municians are at the Salle Garvess, in co-production with Radio France, from Oct. 21 to 26. It opens Oct. 21 to 46.30 P.M. with a concert devoted to the compositions of Noel Lee, with Florencia Ratishs, plane, and Philip Dogham, store, followed at 8.30 by the New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra with a program that includes music of Norman Della Joie. The expression-and-plane due of Gordon and Jay (1971) and the program of the

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GENEVA — A new production of Ballin's
"La Sottmanbula" at the Grand Theotre has
Edita Groberova in the title role, with Peter
Jeffes as Elvino, Roger Sayer as Radolfo, and
Gianandres Gevezzeni conducting. Girolama
Arrigo is the stage director and Apetino
Pace the designer. Remaining performances
are scheduled for Oct. 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4

houette and concentrated more on cut and less on trimmings. As always, there was a serious-

As always, there was a seriousness and a professionalism about
this collection that has endeared
Valentino to the difficult Paris
pros — for, although he shows in
Paris, the international Valentino
is based in Rome and does not belong to the French Chambre Syndicale. In the middle of the French
socializes in the front row was a
starry-cyed teen-ager. She was
Christina Galbraith, daughter of
the U.S. ambassador to Paris and
it was her first fashion show.

Later in the day, Valentino also emerged as one of Paris's social lions. He was feted at a party at Countess Brandolini's, which included such social biggies as the hostess's father, Prince de Fancigny-Lucinge, plus a potpourri of international money — Stavros Niarchos, Helène Rochas, Christina Onassis, Florence Grinda and Fred Chandon, among others.

Valentino's strongest virtue is that he loves women and is not ashamed to say so. He also knows that his clothes do not come cheap. "When a woman spends that kind of money," he said, "she wants to stand out in a room." That is why he thinks things out. Those perfectly coordinated dress-with-jacket ensembles, for instance, were his way of giving women their money's worth. As a buyer remarked, at those prices, to hell with sportswear. Women don't want separates, they want a total look.

Unlike most Paris designers, who this season have hiked up their skirts to shorter than short, Valentino did a ladylike look, with skirts hitting almost at mid-ankle. But made of the finest silks, pleated and slit down the side, they never looked heavy. Others, cut shorter and opened down the front in a circular line were a follow-up on his couture collection shown



Valentino's black-and-white gowns. Note diamond anklets.

last July, and they too showed more than enough leg.

The collection's key garment was a short fencer's jacket, usually made of linen, which Valentino put over pants or skirts. But although that short jacket ran through the whole collection, Valentino showed different proportions, including a beautiful, seven-eighth coat with a low blousing back. The chemise, another familiar theme this week, was there

seven-eighth coat with a low blousing back. The chemise, another familiar theme this week, was there
too, but made of bi-color linen and
outlined with scalloped hem.

Valentino also recycled his

it up with solid fringes that swung around the models hips, giving it a great disco look. Although he used

lots of gold-tinted colors — such as marigold and zinnia — Valentino's

biggest success was with black and

white, all the more forceful be-

cause of those crisp, impeccable

Alan Silva's Celestrial Communications

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Alan Silva wanted a something to do during the day so he started a school, "A musician's daytime life can be quite boring." He laughs. "I like to keep busy."

Bassist, pedagogue, orchestra leader and composer, Silva is an emphatic finger-pointer, and there are many points to make. His eyes seem in constant crescendo. He is tant. When on edge or thinking bard, he has a tendency to use more complex syntax than clarity requires. The name of his school for example: Institute For Artistic and Cultural Perception (IACP), and the Celestrial Communication Orchestra that represents it in pub-

"Perception" and "Celestrial" sound like rerun Sun Ra, but Silva spent some years with that musician of the Omniverse and his 25-piece Solar Space Intergalactic Myth-Science Arkestra, and so comes by the tradition organically. He takes tradition seriously: "We professionals owe it to the music to pass down our knowledge to the next generation," he says, adding his habitual punctuation: "See what I mean?"

His punctuation would not be important enough to mention if it did not swing so hard. One reason jazz is still basically so American is that it comes out of street rap patterns that non-Americans find it hard to imitate or even understand. Silva speaks Spoken Jazz.

He was born in Bermuda 43 years ago and grew up in New York, studying trumpet with Donald Byrd, switched to bass and came to Europe in 1966 with the pianist Cecil Taylor, who was one of the first to bring jazz through the show-time barrier. Silva makes an occasional tour with Taylor, of whom he says: "I like his rehearsal schedule. He rehearses all day

long."
Much to Silva's surprise, he found people in Stuttgart and

Stockholm who were familiar with his work and, after a stretch with the trailblazing Jazz Composers Orchestra (with Carla Bley and Roswell Rudd, among others) in New York, greater acceptance lured him back to Europe. He settled in Paris in 1972. The intention was to stay a season but each season led to the next and by now he considers himself "on permanent loan" to Paris.

He opened the IACP seven years ago in a series of damp, claustrophobic caves in Les Halles. France was in no hurry to accept the Silva "loan" on any official level and although the school was staffed almost entirely by French teachers, subsidies and accreditation came slowly. Despite their reputation as jazz-lovers, the French do not take kindly to American carpetbaggers. This fall, however, when school opened, there were 350 students and more than 20 teachers in attractive new quarters ou Rue Obertsamof.

It took IACP's young, gung-ho. mostly-French team to keep the school alive and when a Culture Ministry subsidy did come it was partly by burying Silva's name in the syllabus. As he describes it: We have a twofold program. Development of musical ability and general personality. Improvised music is personal expression and the first thing a debutant musician has to do is find his own sound. In classical music you learn how to make the same sound as everybody else. Learning to improvise can help people learn about themselves. We try and strike a halance. We work with collective improvisation in a way that is not too



Alan Silva: The daytime life.

work to do it, so that the player

can be creative and yet fit in with what's going on."

Silva is explosive. Long-time teachers have left or been fired in a huff. He creates his music in extended rehearsals, which some professionals find boring and maybe exploitive, and they sometimes leave in sadness more than anger. However a faithful core of student-teachers, who might more accurately be described as disciples, has helped build the Celestrial Communication Orchestra into one of the more original contemporary jazz ensembles. It can be categorized with Gil Evans.

George Russell and, of course, Sun Ra.

There is a form, a mode, a mood perhaps, but within these loose boundaries just about anything can happen. Once it happens, Silvir will rarely permit it to happen again. The orchestra regularly receives last-minute instructions to play themes backwards, upside down or twice as slow or he'll just shout "Chord!" This can lead to confusion and music a bit funkier than intended. But it is rarely boring.

The city of Paris, which has been generous with subsidies for jazz, passed up the IACP in favor of all-French and more politically acceptable organizations such as the Martial Solal big band. This led IACP directors to write an angry letter to the city's cultural crar—which did not help. To protest being ignored by the largely city-supported Paris Jazz Festival (Oct. 24-31), IACP is promoting concerts on Oct. 28 by Texture and Oct. 29 and 30 by Celestrial Communication Orchestra at the Petit Forum Theatre.

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But Silva has already set his sights far beyond Paris.

"We're planning a workshop in Bali. We've been negotiating with the Club Med for the use of one of their villages there to experiment with combining Javanese music with jazz. We also hope to have one in Brazil, where a friend runs a large cultural center near Rio. There is also a Caribbean music-jazz fusion workshop in the planning stage. Jazz can be a good vehicle for cultural exchange. We've got to keep looking for new territory to explore."

Auschwitz Play Featured in Dublin

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss International Herald Tribune

structured, but still has a frame-

DUBLIN — Dublin's theater festival enjoyed its most prosperous season in its 23-year history, according to its founder-director, Brendan Smith, and several of the new native productions seen during the two-week festival are in for long runs.

At the famed Abbey, "Kolbe" by Desmond Forristal, a Dublin playwriting priest, is packing the house. This is a dramatization of the last three mouths in the life of Maksymilian Kolbe, a Polish Franciscan who died at Auschwitz in 1941 after he volunteered to take the place of a condemned prisoner. He was canonized by Pope John Paul II earlier this month. Forristal has also published a biography of the martyr.

"Kolbe" is Forristal's fifth produced 'play. His others were smaller in scale, fitting the intimate Gate Theater. Given more space, he has tried to extend his scope, straining to incorporate the material of three plays in one.

He attempts to capture the misery of the camp. He conducts an inquiry into the distorted mentality of the Nazis, bringing on Himmler to air his insane theories and picturing the rivalry between the camp commander and his even more vicious aide, contrasting their cozy households with the inhumanity they administer. Thus the portrait of Kolbe becomes secondary. A more seasoned dramatist would have scored the hero's qualities with bold theatricality.

Roy McAnally makes excellent use of the huge, two-story platform, and there is a subdued but touching characterization of Kolbe by Clive Geraghty, while Desmond Cave as the Auschwitz commandant and-Tom Hickey as the fatuous Himmler have the larger share of the dialogue.

Hugh Leonard, Ireland's most prolific and successful dramatist, has been staged in New York. London and on the Continent. His new play, "Kill," at the Olympia, was anxiously awaited as the season's main event. Rumors ran that it would be a scathing satire on the present political state of the land, but if so, he has handicapped himself by having his say in the same terms as "No Sex, Please, We're British."

The action revolves about a dinaer party given by a scheming millionaire at his residence in a former country chapel to which guests of important position are bidden. The menu, as the program informs, includes boiled mutton, blackmail, intimidation, bribery and crimes of the flesh. A competent company enters into the script with enormous vigor, especially Niall Toibin as the corrupt, talkative host, but the intended allegory is overcast by sophomotic off-color humor, and the heavy gagging creates an odd effect, suggesting members of a burlesque show elevated to high office.

James Stephens' charming fantasy about a Dublin charwoman's daughter whose innocence brings happiness has been transformed into a beguiling musical, "Mary Makebelieve," by Fergus Linehan, with a score by Rosaleen Linehan, who takes the role of the indomitable char with Brid Ni Neachtain as her child of whimsical imagination. At the Peacock it has been staged against the nostalgic background of the Irish capital in 1910 and Stephens' ingenious invention has been perfectly preserved.

At the Gate, Patrick Laffan has produced "Semi-Private," a first play by Mary Halpin, winner of The Irish Times's prize for the best new play by a woman. Set in a World."

gynecological ward of a Dublin hospital, it contrasts its four protagonists — a nun, a feminist, a parvenue housewife and an outspoken shop girl. Though deficient in polished stage technique, the play reveals a bright, fresh talent. Its feminine quartet — Isobel Mahon, Liz Davis, Britta Smith and Daphne Carroll — enacted it to appreciative response and often loud laughter, and there is an amusing bit by Kevin McHugh as the prissy chaplain.

Among the festival's guests have been the Cork Theater in Christopher Durang's American double-bill of "Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All for You," depicting ironically the class reunion of the pupils of a nun who has tutored them in the discarded dogma of the church, and "The Actor's Nightmare," a surrealistic piece in which a tired businessman dreams he is on the stage and can't remember what the play is; the Wroclaw Contemporary Theater in a slice of Joyce's "Finnegans Wake"; the Negro Ensemble Company in Samm-Art Williams's "Home"; the Belgian and Dutch Theater in Hugo Claus's "Pas de Deur," and the Druid Company of Galway in Synge's "Playboy of the Western

London: 'Destry' Rides Again

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

London From the Broadway of 20 years ago has at last come Harold Rome's "Destry Rides Again" (Warehouse) the musical of the old Dietrich movie of 1939. Though I'm still inclined to miss both Marlene and her "Boys in the Backroom," there's no doubt that Rob Walker's production is a masterpiece of compressed energy. Rome remains shamefully unknown in this country as a major Broadway composer, and a versatile cast headed by Affred Molina and fill Gascaigne both cast against time do him come large general and affile.

that Rob Walker's production is a masterpiece of compressed energy. Rome remains shamefully unknown in this country as a major Broadway composer, and a versatile cast headed by Alfred Molina and fill Gascoigne, both cast against type, do him some long-overdue credit. What Walker has achieved in "Destry Rides Again" as also in his recent and long-running revival here of "Pal Joey," is proof that the small-scale musical may well be able to survive and indeed thrive at a time when the big-orchestra shows are inevitably getting fewer and further between. By forgetting about Andy Griffith and Dolores Gray and the lavish David Merrick Broadway extravaganza of 20 years ago, one which did not come to London then precisely because its cost and scale seemed somehow daunting to English eyes, Walker has rediscovered "Destry" as a show that a dozen actors plus a musical trio can bring to

an altogether new kind of life.

It was intelligent of him to have the good sheriff dressed in black and most of the baddies in shining white, and still more intelligent to cast as Destry an actor who seems naturally equipped to play the villain. From that moment on we are no longer quite certain where we are, no longer able to settle back into the old western clichés. Thus the show challenges the myths of the Old West right up to the last, where at the final bloodbath those left alive have the grace to look deeply shocked rather than triumphant. The result is an exciting and often very angry musical given a chamber production of splendid strength and originality.



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Style (Johannesburg) October 1981

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BUSINESS BRIEFS Deutsche Bank to Raise New Capital

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank said Tuesday that it plans to raise 496 million Deutsche marks (\$197.2 million) in new capital through a one-for-10 rights issue at 200 DM a share.

Nominal capital would increase by 124 million DM to 1.36 billion DM, and the new shares would qualify for a full dividend on 1982 results. Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest commercial bank, said the rights issue will be conducted early next month, and will increase its equity base to 5.37 billion DM.

BA Reports a £544.8-Million Loss

LONDON — British Airways had an after-tax loss and extraordinary charges of £544.8 million (\$926.1 million) in the year ended March 31, well above its loss of £145.1 million in the previous 12-month period. The airline made a £13-million operating profit, but had one-time costs that included payoffs of £199 million to thousands of laid-off workers and a £208 million write-down on the value of aircraft and buildings.

Turnover was £2.24 billion, up from £2.06 billion. The British government has said it plans to sell the state-owned airline to private investors before the next general election, which is generally expected to take place sometime next year.

Hospital Corp. to Sell 18 Properties

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Hospital Corp. of America has agreed in principle to sell 18 hospital properties to Republic Health Corp. of Dallas in a \$200-million transaction, it said Tuesday. The sale, to be completed by year's end, will involve at least \$121 million in cash and the assumption of some debt on the properties.

Hospital Corp. said it will receive notes and Republic Health stock representing about 19 percent of the company's outstanding shares. It said that despite the divestiture it is investing more than \$600 million this year on acquisitions and expansion projects, and plans to spend \$700 million for such projects in 1983.

Final DeLorean Closing Is Announced

BELFAST — The British government has announced the final closing of the DeLorean sports car plant in Belfast. James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, said Tuesday that receivers had no alternative to closing the operation, which was set up with £80 million in government

A British consortium was unable to meet Mr. Prior's deadline for coming up with rescue funds. Nearly all of DeLorean's workers were laid off when the company went into voluntary receivership in February.

Imperial Chemical Shifts Board Role

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries said Tuesday that it is redefining the role of its board and moving its headquarters to a new site

ICI said the board will now concentrate on the overall direction of strategic planning and will no longer be involved in day-to-day operations. It will keep its headquarters in London but at a new site yet to be decided, it said, adding that it is disposing of its present headquarters at Millbank. The company also reported that job losses will be involved in the move to the new, less expensive headquarters. It gave no details.

Triumph Adler Expects to Cut Losses

NUREMBERG - Triumph Adler, 98.4-percent owned by Volkswagen, expects to reduce group losses to around 150 million Deutsche marks (\$59.7 million) in 1982, a company spokesman said Tuesday. Triumph Adler losses totaled 447 million DM in 1981, the spokesman said, although offsetting by Volkswagen reduced the group's balance sheet loss to 197 million DM.

The spokesman said Triumph Adler group turnover is expected to rise to more than 2 billion DM marks this year from 1.95 billion in 1981.

Texas Pacific Seeks Thai Meeting

BANGKOK — Texas Pacific Oil, a Seagram subsidiary, has asked that its president be allowed to see Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of uite over a Thai natural oas m spokesman said here Tuesday.

The dispute, over Texas Pacific's rights in a gas concession in the Gulf of Thailand, arose last June when the government set up a pilot company to handle the \$3.5-billion gas project and limited Texas Pacific's holding to 40 percent of the new firm's 100-million-baht (\$4.4-million) capital. Texas Pacific demanded a controlling interest in the venture.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

U.S. Trade Experts Worry

U.S. Aims Are Seen At GATT

GENEVA - Draft documents for a major ministerial meeting next month of the General Agree-ment on Tariffs and Trade have revealed what sources here said were efforts by the United States to

force changes in Western Europe's agricultural and steel policies. A clause in the drafts, being prepared for a two-day conference of trade ministers to begin Nov. 24, calls on GATT signatories to "implement immediately" a freeze on new governmental assistance to exporters that would give them un-fair advantage over companies in other countries.

"This is definitely a U.S. paragraph," said a trade official who asked not to be named. He said the paragraph has "obvious implica-tions" on the agriculture and steel disputes between the United States

and the European Community.
He emphasized the preliminary nature of the confidential documents, indicating that because of EC opposition, "this whole para-graph is liable to undergo a good deal of work still."

Washington has long been con-cerned about EC export subsidies for agricultural products, which it maintains gives the community's 10 nations an unfair edge in world

The steel quarrel arose early this year over U.S. allegations that Eu-ropean governments improperly subsidized steel makers, allowing them to compete unfairly for a share of the U.S. market.

Another draft clause ascribed to the United States calls for immediate implementation of a "progressive and substantial reduction in the level of export subsidies over a period of five years."

The regulation of services - including banking, insurance, tourism, consulting and shipping - remains one of the more contentious issues in the proposed ministerial

Washington, supported by most Western nations, wants services to be governed by the same liberal trade concept applied to other GATT-supervised transactions, because they represent the fastest-growing section in U.S. exports. But most developing nations— Brazil and India have been most vocal on the matter — are opposed to such plans, a senior Western trade official said.

The draft notes that "a very large number of delegations" oppose any involvement by the agenviol the service sector.

The five general topics set for discussion at the GATT conference are services, protectionist agriculture, North-South trade and improvements in GATT procedures for settling



A new Mercedes 190 compact drives alongside one of its bigger brothers of the 200D-280E class.

Mercedes Puts Its Name on the Line With Small Car Aimed at Big Sales

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BONN - Daimler-Benz, the West German automaker that built its reputation on its Mercedes-Benz limousines, is preparing to introduce its first compact

The car, to be released in Europe later this year and in the United States in late 1983, will be known as the model 190 or 190E. It is part of a far-reaching strategy at Daimler to offer the company's elite automo-biles to a wider range of customers.

The decision to produce the compact was a difficult

one for Daimler and was preceded by years of intense internal discussion. As a rule, the company has rejected the sort of diversification undertaken by Volkswagen or Opel. Customers were expected to wait longer for the limited-production Mercedes than for other comparable cars.

But now, with the advent of the 190 models, the

company is expected to begin an effort to increase sharply its overall production — from 440,778 units in 1981 to 550,000 or so by 1985 or 1986.

The centerpiece of that effort is a big new plant in Bremen, in northern Germany. That plant, together with an older plant in Sindelfingen, in the south, is expected eventually to turn out about 240,000 of the compacts a year, but there will be some offsetting

reductions in the production of other models.

Though Dairnler officials will not talk publicly about the 190 before its introduction in December. they say privately that the model will have a two-liter. four-cylinder motor, with or without fuel injection. In 1984, a model with a two-liter diesel motor will follow, they say, and in 1985 or 1986, there will be a 1.6liter gasoline motor.

The officials describe the 190 as a "peppy car" aimed not at previous Mercedes customers but at a (Continued on Page 11)

N.Y. Prices Mixed; **Blue Chips Lower** In Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The 30 blue-chip stocks that make up the Dow Jones industrial average suffered from heavy selling pressure Tuesday but the broader market continued to rally, leaving stock prices mixed at the close.

The Dow average, which hit a 17-month high Monday, fell as much as 12.69 points during the day but firmed in late trading to finish down only 5.42 points at Advances led declines through-

out the day, however, and finished ahead by a margin of nine to seven. Volume swelled to 100.9 mil-lion shares from the 83.8 million traded Monday.

The blue chip stocks dominated trading during the market's dash above the critical 1000 mark last week, with many of the group's

members reaching new highs.

Why have stocks of this caliber moved consistently higher since the spectacular recovery that began Aug. 13 with the Dow mired at 776.92?

"In the current environment of disinflation and slow economic growth, companies that can deliver earnings and dividend growth will sell at a premium," said Samson Wang, research director for the Bank of New York. "When the in-flation rate and interest rates come down, growth stocks of this type are the first group to respond enthusiastically.

But those same stocks were among the biggest losers Tuesday as institutional investors started cashing in their gains and shifted

U.S. Consumers **Boost Spending**

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Americans' personal income rose a modest 0.3 percent in Septem ber, but consumers increased their spending by I percent, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

Reagan administration offi-cials have been saying for months that the biggest push

for economic recovery will have to be provided by increased spending by consumers. And they have noted that personal income has been rising fairly steadily, theoretically making such increased spending possi-

Retail sales, however, have risen only erratically, gaining 1 percent in September after fall-ing by the same amount in

attention to secondary issues ignored by the market's advance.

"The Dow is showing some weariness after the rally, but as long as the broad market is up, as measured by advances and dec-lines, then I consider the market still firm," said Larry Wachtel of the Bache Group.

Analysts said the market continues to be supported by a growing awareness in the investment community that interest rates should continue to decline through the rest of the year.

On the NYSE floor, losers among the blue chips included active IBM off % to \$2%, U.S. Steel % to 19%, Eastman Kodak 1% to 93%, Minnesota Mining 1% to 74% and General Electric 11/2 to

Volume leader Pfizer slid 41s to 73% on turnover of 1.08 million shares, despite reporting sharply higher third quarter earnings. Some analysts said the results were less than expected.

Warner Communications was also active and jumped 315 to 491s. The company reported higher earnings Monday.

Kaufman Says Interest Rates Must Fall More

TOKYO - Economist Henry

Kaufman Tuesday applauded the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's loosening of money restraints but warned that interest rates must come down further before an economic recovery takes place.

Mr. Kaufman is chief economist for Salomon Brothers and his pronouncements often move markets. He is widely credited with helping touch off the current Wall Street rally when he forecast a drop in interest rates. The initial reaction to his comments Tuesday was a they later slipped back to show only small increases.

In his speech Tuesday he also warned of a "precarious international financial situation" and advocated measures to repair it.

Mr. Kaufman told a gathering

of 350 Japanese government officials and financial and business executives that "interest rates will have to fall further than they have to date" for businesses and institutions to get enough money for a "meaningful economic recovery."

In the meantime, he said, "We continue to be in a situation of considerable economic and finan-

Mr. Kaufman said he applauded

which brought about the drop in interest rates. "For the long-term bond markets to perform their funding and

reliquification roles, long-term investors must be encouraged to believe that short-term interest rates will be falling for the indefinite future - even if eventually they do not," he said.

Mr. Kaufman said interest rates must continue to fall, "While nominal interest rates are lower, real ture and their institutions."

[after-inflation] interest rates are still too high and hence do not provide an economic stimulant. Mr. Kaufman also warned of

the increasing amount of debt in the world, citing Mexico as an example of "the difficulty of enforcing discipline on a huge international borrower."

He called for "measures that will enhance confidence in the international and U.S. credit struc-

U.S. Urged to End Credit on Japanese Tools

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering a request by a U.S. company that it deny tax credits on the purchase of Japanese machine tools, a step that would constitute a new approach to the problems of U.S.-Japanese

Unlike most actions affecting foreign trade, which are the subject

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

ment and industry leaders are con-

cerned that Japanese imports will

rise sharply as a result of the re-

yen, thus intensifying U.S. trade

problems with Japan.
In just two years, the yen has depreciated more than 25 percent, from about 200 to the dollar to 268.23 on Tuesday. This has resulted in what Alexander B. Trowbridge, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers calls an inordinately com-

WASHINGTON - U.S. govern-

with the president. · That authority has never been

used, but it is now being weighed as a method of slowing Japanese inroads into the U.S. market for computer-operated machine tools, which perform delicate metal-cutting work.

The government's special trade

of elaborate investigations by gov-representative, William E. Brock, ernment agencies, the power to is considering a petition for presi-deny tax credits lies exclusively dential action by Houdaille Indusdential action by Houdaille Indus-tries, a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, company that produces the sophisticated machine tools in the Unit-ed States. The final decision will be made at the White House. which must balance the enthusiasm of many U.S. unions and businesses for trade restrictions against the possible problems that could arise in U.S.-Japanese relations.

U.S. tax law grants companies a credit for the purchase of business equipment. The credit reduces the company's federal tax bill by an amount equal to 10 percent of the price of the equipment

Houdaille has cited a provision in the 1971 tax code under which the president may rule that tax credits may be denied on the pur-chase of imports from a country tolerates cartels. Houdaille said the Japanese government en-couraged the machine tool industry in that country to form a cartel and fix prices on shipments to the United States.

Japanese machine tools currently are about 10 to 15 percent cheaper than the U.S. products. Thus denial of the tax credit for Japanese tools, while U.S.-made products would still produce a tax credit for the purchaser, would virmally eliminate the price spread.

The declining value of the yen, according to some estimates, in it-market for these tools, about 60 self gives Japanese automakers a percent in the first quarter of this \$1,000 cost advantage in selling a year, would be cut back to 10 percent within two or three years if the president denied the credit, Richard Copaken, the company's Washington attorney, predicted

producers supplied less than 4 percent of the advanced machine tools, known as "numerically con-trolled machining centers," used in the United States. The tools are primarily used in the arms industry for metal-working in the production of aircraft, rockets and

Investigations by the Commerce Department or the U.S. International Trade Commission, and findings of injury, are required before the government can take action against imports.

But Houdaille is trying to bypass the lengthy hearings and inquiries because it fears that the U.S. machine tool industry might disappear before the traditional method could grant it relief, Mr.

The president has the authority to remove the tax credit on a product-by-product, country-by-country basis, according to the Houdaille petition, Mr. Copaken said this should ease fears that ac-tion on Houdaille's appeal might be viewed as a major shift in U.S. Nevertheless, such a presidential

ruling would be a drastic departure from the current system and prob-ably would be viewed with alarm by Japan and other major trading

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turers, calls "an inordinately com-petitive price" for the Japanese cars, machine tools, semiconductors, carbon film resistors and other products exported to the Because of the weakness of the en, an auto that had sold in early 980 for \$10,000, for example, rielding its Japanese manufacturer

! million yen, can now be sold for about \$7,500 and still yield 2 milion yen. Japanese manufacturers are thus in a position to sell more roducts by lowering prices or to acrease profit by maintaining dolor-price levels. The depreciation of the yen is

onsidered one of the factors beind the rising penetration of Japnese imports into the U.S. market nd a U.S. trade delicit with Japan 121, according to internal federal overnment projections, could be s high as \$25 billion this year, impared with \$18.1 billion last

Trade officials here are worried at the current economic slump in pan, together with the pressure export generated by the weak n. will touch off a fresh sales ive by Japanese companies. That uld mean further job displace-ent in the United States at a time growing unemployment, they
,, and it would almost certainly

About Weakening of Yen action in Congress.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm

cent visit to Washington.

Baldrige has said the declining yen "will definitely have an effect" on U.S. trade relations with Japan. "If the Japanese would lift their trade barriers, we could lift our exports to Japan significantly, regardless of the yen's value," Mr. Baldrige said. He added that progress in getting Japan to open up its domestic markets had been "too slow."

dustry, Shintaro Abe, said on a re-

car in California, on top of a cost gap already acknowledged to be in favor of Japanese exporters because of lower labor costs and

"I'm worried, too," Japan's min-ister of international trade and in-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 19, excluding bank service charges.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Oil Output Rise Seen for Oman

ABU DHABI — Oman hopes to increase its oil output by nearly 10 percent next year to help offset the effect of unexpectedly low oil prices on its development programs, according to Western oil industry sources in the Gulf.

The sources said the 1983 production target is about 360,000 barrels per day, compared with current production of 320,000 to 330,000 barrels per day.

The country's economic planners had anticipated the country of the country's economic planners had anticipated the country of the country's economic planners had anticipated the country of the country's economic planners had anticipated the country of the

The country's economic planners had anti-pated oil prices of around \$41 for this year, the sources added. But oil is now selling for close to \$34 a barrel.

sources added. But oil is now selling for most to \$34 a barrel.

Industry sources in Muscat, Oman, said that any additional output in the near sutare would come from the new Rima field in the south which they said should reach peak producted of about 45,000 barrels per day next year.

The crude oil from Rima is lighter than most of that from the southern fields, which have as average output of about 100,000 barrels per day.

day.
The sources said that Petroleum Develop

The sources said that Petroleum Development Oman, the Omani production company that is managed by a Royal Dutch/Shell subsidiary, was looking for more light crude around Rima.

Oman's first oil refinery, with maximum or pacity of \$5,000 barrels per day, is to be operations next month. The sources in Manages said it probably would operate at attout 40,000 barrels per day, enough to meet Oman's domestic needs for gasoline and other around which previously were supplied front the upper Gulf.

They said the refinery, near Muscus, would have surplus kerosene to mix with 20,000 barrels per day of residual fuel oil for export, in anese buyers and Shell were interested in boring residue, they added.

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Mercedes' Small Car **Aims for Big Market**

(Continued from Page 9) new circle of buyers who want "less the comfortable interior than

the exciting driving experience." Despite the innovative approach. Mercedes evidently will stick to tradition when it comes to price. The models in the 190 range will cost about what Mercedes in the S-series cost now, company officials say. This means that the compact, though comparable in comfort and size to cars such as the Audi 4000, the Volkswagen Dasher or the smallest BMW, will cost about the same as an Audi 5000: 22,000 Deutsche marks, or

The 190 will be 14 feet 1 inch long (4.3 meters), with a wheelbase of 8 feet, 8 inches, By contrast.

France to Defend Franc, But Not by Selling Its Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS - Government officials here said Tuesday that France was determined to defend the franc but they dismissed reports that there were plans to use French gold reserves to do so.

Michel Camdessus, director of the Treasury, told reporters that France was never asked by lending banks to put up its gold reserves as collateral for the \$4-billion standby Eurolean it has arranged.

He denied British press reports that the government was ready to use all measures, including the sale of gold, to fend off a further devaluation of its currency. The country has a 3,185-ton stock of gold, valued at 170.5 billion francs (\$24.3 billion).

In London, the franc recovered after morning losses to close at 7.1 to the dollar, little changed from the Monday close. The dollar closed little changed against most

But gold, boosted by the French government's position, was about \$10 above Monday's close, closing easier at \$439.50 after an after-

four-door models in the S series are 16 feet, 5 inches long with a wheelbase of 9 feet, 3 inches.

People at Daimler's Stuttgart headquarters still wince at the mention of a "small" Mercedes. Daimler has built small sports cars for years, one insider insisted, but the new four-door 190 is a "genuine Mercedes, a typical Mercedes, in compact form.

Indeed, the introduction of the 190 fits into the company's plan to trim the Mercedes line while increasing production. In the past, Daimler has phased out older ba-sic series, such as the large but unprofitable 600 limousine, but it has also introduced some series, like the S series, and widened the selection of models in the series to include stylish coupes and roomy

station wagons. Analysis say Daimler is evidently gambling that the new models can lure customers away from rivals such as BMW, Audi or Opel in Germany, and that the market share of the Mercedes can rise to 12 or 13 percent from its present 10.5 percent. At the same time, they say, Daimler seems to hope that larger numbers of buyers around the world will be willing to pay the higher price for a Mercedes,

They note that the Mercedes line has proved remarkably resistant to the recession that has depressed West Germany's auto industry since late 1980.

Last year, while other German automakers suffered their worst year in memory, Daimler's net carnings were up 16.2 percent, to \$365.4 million, and sales grew 18 percent, to \$16.2 billion. Edzard Reuter, Daimler's financial chief, boasted that it was the company's best year ever.

The company's sales in the United States, meanwhile, increased 18 year earlier. percent, to 65.810 units, making that market one of Daimler's most

profitable. Indeed, despite adamant denials by Daimler's chairman, Gerhard Prinz, some analysts are convinced that the 190, with its low fuel consumption and its compact design, was built primarily for American

Buenos Aires,

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina is discussing the possibility of signing a three-year agreement with the International Monetary Fund with the option of renegotiating or terminating the accord when a new government takes office, senior

Argentina's military rulers have pledged to hand over power to an elected government by March 1984. Earlier reports have suggested that the country was seeking only a one-year standby credit from the fund because of the planned change in government.

The sources said an IMF team in Buenos Aires has completed its preliminary studies and that Walter Robincheck, the fund's director for the Western Hemisphere, has arrived for talks on the government's economic program.

This stage of the negotiations should be completed within a week or 10 days, they said.

Argentina has sought bridging finance from commercial banks and from the Bank for International Settlements, but both are being held in abevance pending progress in the IMF talks.

Discussions with the IMF are expected to center on issues that are traditionally the concern of the fund, including the the budget deficit, inflation, monetary growth, exchange rates and the balance of payments, the sources said.

They said Argentina would seek both to reduce inflation, currently running at 175 percent, and to boost growth in gross domestic product by about 5 percent next ear. In the first half of 1982, the GDP declined 7 percent from a

If an agreement is reached with the IMF, Argentina then would seek to alter the profile of its external debt by arranging medium-term credits with which to repay short-term obligations, the sources

At the same time, it would keep a tight rein on additional foreign borrowing, they added.

Russians Are Unlikely to Increase IMF May Sign 3-Year Accord U.S. Grain Purchases, Traders Say

the recent Canadian and French

By Winston Williams New York Times Service

CHICAGO - U.S. farm organizations, grain traders and the commodities markets have reacted skeptically to President Ronald Reagan's offer on Friday to sell 23 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. Experts said they did not government sources said Tuesday. expect purchases by the Russians to exceed last year's 14.8 million

> Noting that the Russians have not bought any U.S. wheat since November 1981, James F. Frahm, director of planning for the U.S. Wheat Associates, a marketing group, said Monday that he doubted that the president's offer would change the picture much.

"This is the Soviet reaction to trade sanctions against Poland." he said, "They're making no secret of the fact that they're going to show the U.S. that they aren't dependent on this country for food and that no sanctions can make them change their actions. In a sense they're employing a reverse embargo, a short-term boycott.

against our wheat."
U.S. farmers dominate worldwide sales of corn, and most of the grain purchased last year by the Soviet Union from the United States was corn. Wheat is available everywhere, and the Soviet Union, the world's largest agricultural importer, last week bought 7.6 mil-lion tons from Canada. A week earlier, it signed an agreement to buy about a million tons of wheat from France.

A spokesman for the Chicago Board of Trade, Gene Podrazik, said of the market reaction Friday: It rained all over Reagan's announcement on Friday. The lack of activity on the floor today tells you how insignificant it

Agricultural experts said that a

Correction

Revenue for Eli Lilly & Co. for the nine months ended September 1981 was \$2.06 billion. The figure was incorrectly reported in Tues-

provision in the president's offer that requires cash payment from the Russians would be a strong deterrent to Soviet purchases because the country's earnings from mineral and metals exports, particularly gold, have fallen drastically. Credits are available for orders from other countries, as they were with

depressed U.S. farm exports for much of the year. Bankers have become shy of lending to the debt-burdened Eastern bloc and the de-

veloping countries.
In addition, the strong dollar and record crops in many countries have held down U.S. exports of grain and other farm crops this

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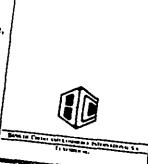
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Japan Price Index Off 0.1% Renters
TOKYO — The Japanese wholesale price index fell 0.1 percent in the first 10 days of October after a 0.1-percent rise in the same September period, the Bank of Japan said. The index was up 1.7 percent from a year earlier, against a 1.2-percent trees on year said in the percent year-on-year gain in the September period.

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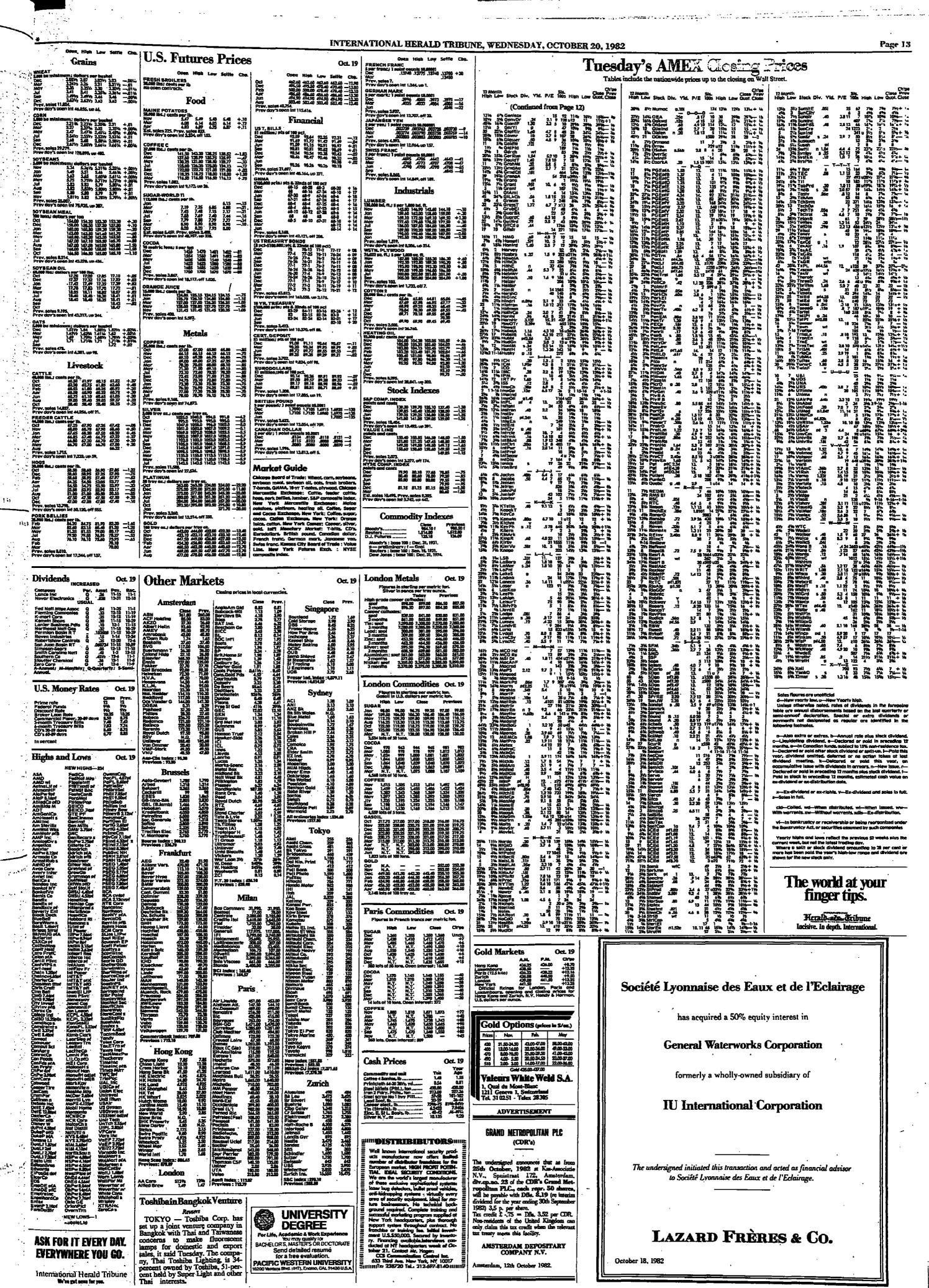
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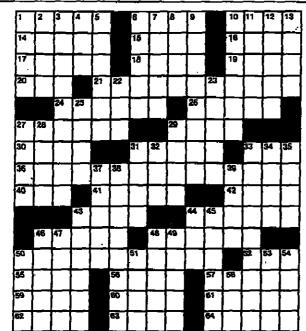
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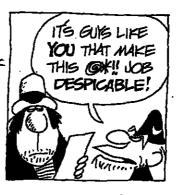


















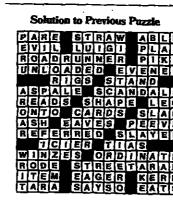






DENNIS THE MENACE





THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER

By Kenneth Blanchard. Ph.D., and Spencer Johnson, M.D. 111 pp. 515 William Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

WORKING SMARTER

By the editors of Fortune, 210 pp. Illustrated with graphs, \$13.95; Viking, 625 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt HERE. I think, is the essence of The One Minute Manager, a little fable of industrial relations that has been climbing the best-seller lists. Three-quarters of the way through the text, the One-Minute Manager says to

"Just remember young man, people are not pigeons. People are more com-plicated. They are aware, they think for themselves and they certainly don't want to be manipulated by another person. Remember that and respect that. It is a key to good manage-

This gentleman of surpassing wisdom then proceeds to explain in some detail how one goes about training a pigeon through increments of positive reinforcement "to enter a box in the lower left-hand corner and run across the box to the upper right-hand cor-ner and push a lever with his right foot." He ends his little lesson by observing. We use this concept all the time with kids and animals, but we somehow forget it when we are deal-

somenow toget it when we are dearing with big people — adults."

In other words, people are like pigeons, only more complicated to the
degree that they don't like to perceive they are being manipulated. All the effective manager needs to do is apply three subtle secrets — "The One Minute Goal Setting," "The One Minute Praising" and "The One Minute Reprimend."

What these three secrets add up to is a program in which the leader helps subordinates to define their goals, then "catches them doing something right" — as if such an event were so einsive as to require the stalking. and praises them for it. And then, once their performance levels have been raised sufficiently, reprimands them immediately and specifically for any failing, so long as the reprimand is followed by an expression of how much the manager values them. Except that the authors present it all a lot more simplemindedly than that — complete with jokey little observations like, "If you don't blow your own hom, someone else will use it as a spittoon

In still other words, "The One Minute Manager" is a behavioral psychologist's program for improving industrial productivity. And why the heck not, if it really works? Every one of us workers expects a little manipulation by our managers; better that it should be done with psychology than with a lash and irons.

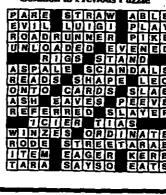
More important, as "Working Smarter," by the editors of Fortune, reminds us, the United States is suffering through a crisis of diminished productivity so severe that among the major industrial nations the United States now trails Britain. And pro-grams of which "The One Minute Manager" is a simplified version—that is, programs designed to improve the quality of the workplace for the rank and file of laborers—may well

productivity.

The trouble is, such a program is just one of many keys, and of limited applicability in any event, considering that different industries have proven dismayingly variable in their respon-siveness to programs of expanded employee engagement.

Besides, in the wrong hands, "The One Minute Manager" could get somebody hurt. I for one would have a care in following the instruction, contained in what is designated the second half of the one-minute repri-mand," to "shake hands" with "or touch" the enring party "in a way that lets them know you are honestly on their side." Unless the One-Minute Manager is either a naturally gregarious sort of person or a sly Stan-islavskian actor, it would seem to me that the erring party might well sock him in the nose.

Far less risky to immerse oneself in the Fortune magazine collection of essays. This reminds us that many ob-



servers regard the so-called declining work ethic as a mythical explanation for our productivity problems. Far more plausible to the editors of Fortime are such possible causes among other factors, as shifts in the "age ser composition" of the U.S. work force rising crime and vandalism, overregulation, "affirmative action" and a decline in educational level owing to the entry into the job market of present control of the control of th

entry into the job market of people born in the postwar baby boom.

What we need, the Fortuse editors say, is not so much behavioral pay. chology as a gradually reduced growth rate of the money supply, a interpretable on federal spending "so that it good less rapidly than GNP," enactment of tax incentives to encourage investment and altering the incentives to inches more saving.

ment and altering the meetings to induce more saving.

"To put it mildly, this is not a formula for quick victory ower inflation. It is a formula for a slow victory the only kind available to us. A slow victory is better than a series of illustration of the contraction of the co victory is better than a series of ilimo-ry quick victories followed by retreats. The most important thing is to make tain a steady course, and not oscilla-between too much restraint and no much stimulus—the woeful pattern we have become accustomed to."

we have become accustomed to.

How do the Fortune editors regard
the economic program undertaken by
the Reagan administration? At the
time that the aforementioned proposals were originally set down, which
was March 1981, they specifically
doubted that tax cuts "unmarched by doubted that tax cuts "unmarched by spending cuts" would be adequate to "increase the funds available for in-vestment," and they questioned in general "how serious the new admi-ninstration will be about fiscal disci-pline." What with "Reagonomic" still not having demonstrated its efficacy, to say the least, and what with the elections coming up this fall and two years hence, one has to doubt that the editors' confidence will have grown much in the meantime.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times. This list is based on reports from monoclastores throughout the United States PICTION

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REMARKS

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Way, by Barbara Woodhouse
12 PRINCESS, by Robert Lacey
13 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY
ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney.
14 EDIE, by Jean Stein, edited with
George Plumpton
15 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by
Shel Silverstein

Dayan Collection is Shown New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — One year after the death of Moshe Dayan, the Israel Misseum here has unveiled the general's archaeological collection, considered to be one of the world's great private collections of biblical and pre-biblical actions are supported to the support of antiquities. The exhibition will less three months.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South found himself in a difficult position in the second round of the auction after his partner opened with a precision club, strong and artificial. East's bid of two no-trump showed

length in hearts and clubs, and the double showed about six high-card points. What should he do after West bid three hearts and his partner bid three spades? A cautious player would pass, but South bid a brazen three no-trump, hoping that his partner could provide

stoppers in the enemy's suits and that the diamond suit would be a source of At least this shaky contract was being played from the right side; with East on lead the clubs would be cashed and two down would be a likely result. As it was, West led a heart

and thought matters over after winning in dummy. Then he took an immediate finesse of the jack, concealing a shudder. When West won he could not be-

lieve that South had bid three notrump without a stopper in either

clubs or hearts. When he continued hearts, South rapidly took nine picks Notice that the routing playing the diamond king would have surely failed, for East would have chance to signal on the second route. of the suit.

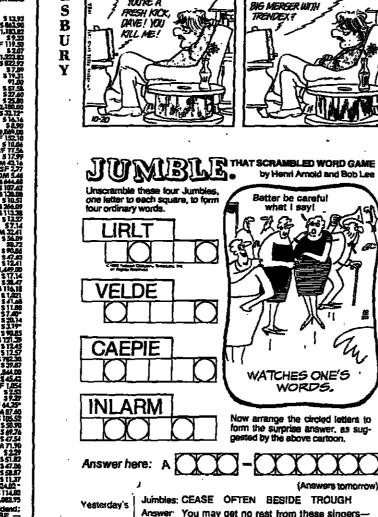
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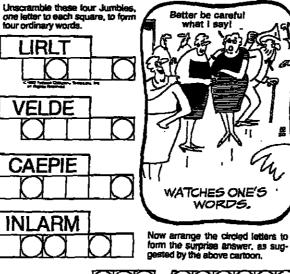
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Jumbles: CEASE OFTEN BESIDE TROUGH Yesterday's Answer: You may get no rest from these singers— "TENORS"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris



"AW.MOM...I'M NOT YOUR BABY!"



SPORTS

هكذا من الدُّعل

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service ST. LOUIS — Robin Yount dis-

When the crowd in Milwaukee's

trusts all the right things.

A Transplanted Pole on Trial

LONDON - They're all expecting you to deliver. The pope, the peoples of Poland and Italy, the peoples of Poland and Italy, the government back home and, of course, your coach, the third course, your coach.

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GREAT BRITAIN

pean soccer player to be granted your freedom in the prime of sporting life. Others wait until their talents and hairlines are receding, or hop across the wall at risk of being captured or shot.

But for you, for your good lady Viersia and your live-year-old

ROB HUGHES daughter, the miracle happened

prematurely. You had made a little study of psychology: "Work out what makes a nation tick and you can understand how they like to play soccer," you said. "In any case, there are so many talented players at Juventus, and talented players

always understand each other." Well, that's true. It wasn't long before Paolo Rossi, Italy's World Cup golden boy, and Marco Tar-delli and Claudio Gentile used the huge salary Juventus is paying you and your new French pariner, Michel Platini, to lever up their own

paychecks. Naturally, with such big names round, your burden is shared. But it hasn't made the transition any easier, has it?

You no doubt wondered why, when Juventus failed to live up to expectations and lost the opening league match at Sampdoria, it was you that Coach Giovanni Trapat-

Maybe there was a little language difficulty — you drifted be-tween midfield and attack perhaps uncertain of the role Trapationi

The Associated Press

United Press International

of board of coaches' too 20 college football ratings, with first-place value in parentheses:

NEW YORK - The United Press Int

inston (29) (6-0)

2, Pittsburgh (11) (5-0)

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4. So. Megratura: 10%, 5. Nebraska [1] (5-1) 4. Arkonsas (5-0) 7. No. Carolina (5-1)

TL UCLA 12. Southern Col.

13. W. Virginie 14. Louisiana St.

After that defeat, the coach told newsmen you were tired after leading Poland's 3-2 European Nations Cup victory in Finland four days earlier. But you insisted rather tartly that you weren't tired

If it is only a linguistic wrinkle. well and good. But I was wondering, since you come from Fastern Europe, whether you appreciate that the Italians expect 10 own you, body and soul, for their out-

Trapattoni may feel that when you go off to play for Poland you put national honor before club commitment, although the subsequent 2-1 defeat your Poles suf-fered in Portugal is, alas, apt to make your own countrymen consider the dilemma through a different looking glass.

It's what the Americans, another of our Western brethren, call a nowin situation. But try your best on Wednesday, because while the folks in Turin can just about live with domestic early-season struggles, they won't tolerate early de-feat in the European Champions

To be candid, you and Platini were purchased to win Europe's tournament. And, as you know, Standard Liege, while not it-self being classified as a giant, is the kind of opponent that can frustrate the continent's big spenders to distraction.

To leave you on a high, you will of course recall that your World Cup hat trick once dimantled the Belgium organization. All the Italians ask is that you do it one more

Transactions

BASKETBALL
Notional Bosterball Association
BOSTOM—Cut Derryl Mitchell, poord.
NEW YORK—Cut Allos Newlin, guard.

Agron Howard, forward.

PHILADELPHIA—Cuf Keith Hilliard, guard.

SAN DIEGO—Fired Tod Podleski, senera

HOCKEY
EDMONTON—Recalled Dan Jockson,
enseman Birmingham of the Central Hoc

U.S. College Football Polls

E. Penn 51. (1) (5-1) 9. Alabores **

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10. UCLA (5-0-1)
11. W. Virginia (5-1)
12. Louisiona St. (4-0-1)
13. Notre Dome (4-1)
14. Fibrido St. (5-1)
15. Texas (3-1)
16. Alcomi (5-2)
17. Clemena (4-1-1)
18. Okiohome (4-2)
19. Michigan (4-2)
20. Fibrido Id-2)

20. Florido (4-2)



Zbigniew Boniek Delivery expected.

Recess in Talks Seen by Union. **NFL Management**

COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland Sources close to both sides in the National Football League player strike say a cooling-off period may be called by mediator Sam Kagel to keep the stalled talks alive.

The union and league's management council have been meeting under Kagel's direction since last week, but union demands for a wage scale, central salary fund and percentage of league television revenues have barely been touched

"I expect the talks to break off Tuesday or Wednesday, with Kagel calling them back to the table within a couple of days." a union source said Monday. "There is a growing feeling among the participants this is going nowhere." A council member agreed, saying the talks seem to be heading "not toward an agreement."

■ AFC West Wins, 31-27 In Los Angeles, a Memorial Coliseum crowd of 5,331 watched an American Conference West team beat an NFC West squad, 31-27, in Monday's second NFLPA-sponout, popped his head out briefly and doffed his cap — and then, again, dematerialized. "That wasn't me," he said, afterward. "I've done it once before and I hope I don't have to do it again ... I thought maybe then they'd go home." Yount's composure, at least at

can play the humble clod-kicker. this point in his life, a month past As far down as any of his teamhis 27th birthday, is so complete mates can delve, Yount resists, that he seems to carry his own dewithholds himself from all the distached calm with him even as the tortions, all the twisted perceptornado of a World Series encircles tions that surround the enormoushim. Yount had two singles, a douly famous and celebrated in sports. ble and a home run Sunday — a day when his wife, expecting their Perhaps he senses how those external distortions can, somehow, third child, was more than nine with time, become internalized. months pregnant. That's compo-The curse of a public image is that sooner or later it starts showing up

little easier than most other guys Yount has no public face, and would," said Simmons, watchi as Yount - a becalmed sea of re-"Robin has no pretenses," says porters lapping at the foot of his locker — talked quietly and unin-terestedly while looking abstract-Ted Simmons, the Milwaukee catcher. "He's uncomfortable with that chant. It's not natural for him edly, lazily across the room. "It's like he's saying, 'I'm going to have a little fun with this, but I'm not to play to the spotlight. It's almost embarrassing to him. going to let it impress me because

"Maybe embarrassing isn't ex-actly the right word, but it's close, Guys get on him about it. You can it's not all that important. I'm not going to let it frazzle me...."
"He's much more mature than see his jaw kind of clench." "The attention — I don't need it," said Yount after he had behis age. You gotta remember, when he was 18, 19, he was living in a world where the tone in the

the exposure."

come the first player to get four hits in a game twice in one World Series. "I'm just a human being gifted with the ability to play base-ball. I'm nothing special. I'm just locker room was set by guys 27 to 35 years old." This is even better than I thought it would be." Yount said another person. of the Series, recalling all his early What Yount resists most is the years as a struggling error-prone, singles-hitting nonentity on a lousy expansion ball club. Those were cult of personality that surrounds many major American athletes. As yet, he has no use for stardom. the half-dozen years when he ac-And, after nine full seasons in the quired his sense of baseball promajor leagues, starting at the age of 18, the Brewer shortstop has had more than enough time to portion. "The only drawback is all

Yount, who seems taller than his make a considered decision. Al-6 feet, broader and stronger than his 170 pounds and years older than his age, has that middle-dismost nothing about Reggie Jack-son's life would appeal to him. When he's asked those opentance look about him most of the ended, puffball questions that time. It's an American frontier seem to say, "Come on, kid, say anything even half-smart, half-fun-ny, half-controversial, and we'll look that is almost undeniably strong. It's tantalizing to imagine him, with that hair and mustache make you a star," Yount gives back almost nothing. He refuses to chip off pieces of himself for the out of the mid-19th century, as a stoic, starting-to-age Pony Express rider tied to his horse and about to public's consumption; that is, he be sent off through Apache coun-

If Yount was not an athlete, Simmons thinks he knows what he On Sunday, after the Brewers had beaten the St. Louis Cardinals would be. "Just what he is in the off-season," says Simmons. "A for a 3-2 Series edge and Yount's Series batting average had reached free-wheeling motorcycle person. Not motorcyle gang member. Mo-torcycle person. Alone, eating up the road, getting away from the beaten trails. 524, a rough and rowdy crowd kept chanting until teammates began asking Yount to make a tip-ofthe cap appearance to assuage them. "I'm not going out there." As a teen-ager, back in the Los

Angeles suburb where he grew up, Yount and his buddies used to said Yount. "There's going to be a riot.... Those are nice people, but it's like a wave out there. You can't hunt jackrabbits in the desert. On motorcycles. Pitting their speed Finally, Yount went to the dugand reflexes and agility on their Miw



Robin Yount

'He's uncomfortable with that chant. You can see his jaw kind of clench.'

bikes against the rabbits' quick cuts. "We wore those jackrabbits out," said Yount.

For Yount, it's still the feel of the thing itself that matters most. Whether it's motorcycles or hunt-ing or baseball, the appeal is the game, the hunt, the challenge; the hard work, not the fame or money.

Don't think so? Watch Yount on a hot, sleepy August night be-fore a game in Oakland. He is playing catch. He's in heaven. He and Gorman Thomas compare curves at 20 paces until Thomas cries uncle. Simmons is next in line and Yount snaps off a few dozen more crackling pitches to him, too. Back in the clubhouse to change to

sukee (Sutton 4-1) at St. Louis (St

his game uniform, Yount is as ra-diant as a little kid. "Had a great breaking ball tonight," he says. "Gorman couldn't

hold me." So, for a while, forget all the Yount is taking the October stage. Forget the more than 1,350 hits before his 27th birthday, the 169 extra-base hits in his last two full sea-

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American Curmudgeon

Class Critic Paul Fussell Tosses Off a Few Slings and Arrows

By Curt Suplee.

Washington Post Service DRINCETON, New Jersey -Move over, William Buckley. Stand back, Gore Vidal. And run for cover, Uncle Sam: Paul Fussell, the United States's newest world-class curmudgeon, is taking aim at The American Experiment.

For the 58-year-old don, author and omni-pundit, that includes even the leafy collegiate charm of Princeton. "It used to be a great center of wit." says Fussell in mid-stroll, glowering at the placid streetscape, "but now it's subject to prole-drift." Prole drift? "Everything in the modern world drifts prole-ward all the time. Even the better classes have to wait in long lines, the quality of food degenerates, airline seating grows more cramped. In another 100 years, there will be no visible difference between the Soviet Union and the United States." Fussell is just warming up. He

 Calls Ronald Reagan's position on school prayer "the most bizarre intellectual event since Martin Van Buren"; and his supporters "Sunbelt imbeciles" who constitute "a public scandal."

 Believes "the vast expansion of public education" has created mass illiteracy by diluting standards, and deplores, in a recent issue of The New Republic, "the college swindle" whereby incompetent sod-belt schools, falsely promoted to universities by "the process of verbal inflation," have set to work, with the best motives in the world, ripping off the

• Damns Graham Greene for "inability to master English syn-tax," calls Herman Wouk's "War and Remembrance" "pure early 1950s Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer" and his career "a tragedy of vanity and publicity"; and then com-pounds the rebuke by warning that any author who writes a rebuttal letter to a review is "inviting the reader to regard him as an even greater ass and loser than be-

There are scores of such neo-Tory crankeries — together with lucid book reviews and affecting reflections on war — in "The Boy Scout Handbook and Other Ob-

Russell Baker is on vacation.

servations," his collection of essays reprinted from Harper's. The New Republic and other polemical venues. And if the social satire seems infra dig for one of the United States's most esteemed intellectuals, Fussell is unconcerned: "When people say things that make me feel guilty about

being frivolous, I remind them that I've paid my academic dues." In fact, he has overpaid: He's a Harvard Ph.D., a chaired professor of English at Rutgers, and the author of four volumes of scholarly criticism. And that was before The Great War and Modern Memory" (1975), his study of cultural myths and literary modes in World War I which won both the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award, and which Lional Trilling called "one of the most deeply moving books I have read in a long time." A similar deluge of acclaim followed "Abroad: British Literary Traveling Between the

Wars" (1980). So for the last three years this Mencken manque has been com-ing out of the ivy closet. "I like to get into things that people patron-" and "I'm extremely interested in folk rituals these days - the rituals which help Americans to understand themselves." To this end, "I love going into lower-mid-dle-class weddings, just wander in off the street and see what's going on." Some of his findings appear in a caustic little essay titled "Notes on Class" which he has just finished expanding into a book to be published by Summit next year. "It'll offend every-body," Fussell smirks.

He divides the United States into nine social classes - three above and five below middle and characterizes each by its taste in language, TV, body weight ("the flaunting of obesity is the prole sign, as if the object were to give maximum aesthetic offense to the higher classes, and thus achieve a form of revenge"). clothing, food and housing. Through "facade study," he shows how house-front styles range from the classic middleclass picture window with a table lamp in the center ("the cellophane on the lampshade must be immaculate") to high-prole ("re-ligious shrines in the garden") to

mid-prole ("plaster gnomes and

flamingos") to low-prole (flower beds bordered by "defunct truck tires painted white"). He includes a sartorial analysis of the Reagan cabinet ("Al Haig was superb - a master of Jacket-Collar Gape, indicating either a bad tailor or buying off the rack").

His own small apartment in a building just succombing to college-town Transient Funk he rates as "diminished Upper Middle." With its travel posters from the '30s and 18th-century drawings, hundreds of books in bookcases and stacked against the walls, and an indolent cat named Dexter Margaret, it would seem to belong to a graduate student with a very small trust fund. Fussell sighs. "My income and assets were halved last May" when he sepa-rated from his wife, food writer Betty Fussell, and lost his \$375,000 house, servant and two-

He starts work at 6 every moming, setting a quota of half a dozen pages by noon, revising relentlessly. "Crappy work I do twice, good work I do three times."

If that kind of dyspeptic snob-bery sounds very British, Fussell replies, "I'm very British." He tries to spend one out of every four years in England. He named his daughter Rosalind after the character in "As You Like It": and tried to name his son after Samuel Johnson. His wife complained, and the child was called Martin. But Fussell persisted in calling him Sam until the boy had his name legally changed. But he is very much an Ameri-

can author, pleased that "we can treat the language with a lot less respect than the British can. That's why there's no S.J. Perelman in England. I mean, over there it's the language of Shake-speare." He believes "the way to understand America is to study something else and then work by analogies"; thus "I learned to write by reading Johnson, Gibbon and Burke. They taught me the modern American sentence," which Fussell wields with elegant

precision and deft syntactical lilt. Fússell — in snug jeans and open shirt, bare feet in leather deck shoes - has the trim and crargy look of a rodeo star who's gone into money markets. He was born and raised in Pasadena, his father a prominent attorney, his



Author Fussell: Taking aim at The American Experiment.

mother "a clubwoman," his aim to be a journalist (he sold his first story and photos to Boys' Life) and his disenchantment growing. "I feel about California the way a Jew does about Munich," despising "the youth-worship, the emp-ty-headed, beer-drinking anti-intellectualism." In junior college at 16 - desperate to avoid the embarrassing nakedness of gym class because "I was fat and flabby, with feminine tits and a big be-

hind" - he joined an ROTC unit. It proved a costly decision. At 20, called to World War II as a lieutenant, he found himself in France leading a unit of 40 into a slaughter. Fussell was hit by frag-ments of an artillery shell which tore into his back and legs, leaving him with a 40 percent disability, a "dark, ironical, flip view of war," and an urge for "revenge."

Returning to college, the first course he took was in Swift and Pope; continuing in 18th-century studies he found a psychic haven in complacent Augustan rationalism, grand satire and the "irony and nostalgia which all my work celebrates." Fussell defines irony as the emotion "occasioned perceiving some great gulf, halfcomic, half-tragic, between what one expects and what one finds." It is the subject of his most admired work, "The Great War and Modern Memory." For years he'd been reading World War I memoirs as a hobby, and when he was looking for a book topic, his wife said, "You're obsessed with the war -- why don't you write about that." The result was scholarly,

copiously annotated yet emotion-

ally stirring. "I felt as if it was

ue of that book is the spirit of the men I served with. In writing it, I was just like a theatrical producer --- they were the actors."

"The terrible thing," he says, "is that one can only write one book like The Great War," a terribly serious one. I took all my emotions from the Second World War, disguised them, and put them into that book." Why not write directly about his war? It was partly a "degree of academic fear, since I didn't teach that perod," and partly because he felt temperamentally closer to 1914, since "I had been a very civilized infantry officer" like the naive and poetry-soaked youths who marched to the Somme.

His widely admired 1980 study of English travel turns the same polydisciplinary apparatus on the confused interinde between the two wars in which the austere and Protestant British soul yearned southward toward the Catholic, boisterous, sun-baked beaches of the Mediterranean.

But "my war is virtually synonymous with my life," and he's now at work on an ambitious book about it, the structure of which will eventually emerge from the hundreds of file cards neatly arranged by author and topic heading, such as Bhunders ("Did you know that one-third of the casualties in that war were caused by accidents?"), Alcohol, Cowardice and Language.

"My main rule is, Thou shalt not be boning. I learned that teaching at a state university where the students are a little sleepy." After nearly 30 years at Rutgers, he finally decided to re-tire last year and devote himself full-time to writing. Pennsylvania offered him their newly created Donald T. Regan chair in English Literature, endowed by the Treasury secretary's quondam col-leagues at Merrill Lynch. Fussell will take the seat in 1984, after a year off to work on the World War II book, due in 1988.

Meanwhile, there are the reviews, the essays, a forthcoming study of commencement ceremonies (in which tuition-bled parents are "recompensed by ritual") and a dozen other pressing projects. The thought pierces Fussell's inveterate sarcasm, and his voice grows grave. "I often feel that I was born to be destroyed in the war - and that I should have been, like my friends and my sergeant. Yet I was miraculously spared. It's given me an almost mystical sense that I shouldn't being written for me. The real valwaste time."

PEOPLE LBJ Affair Revealed

A new book says Lyndon B. bies," was the Daily Mirror's two. Johnson carried on a long, secret bargh, accompanying Queen Files, beth on a South Pacific tour, made love affair with the mistress of a Texas newspaper baron who was a mainstay of LBJ's early rise to his remark at a maternity hospital power. The relationship "juts out of the landscape of Johnson's life." on the Solomon Islands after hear. ing that the islanders had one of the world's highest birthrates - expecting to double their 220,000 the book says, "as one of the few episodes — perhaps the only one — that threatened his personal am-Philip shocked sexy islanders of a bition." Robert A. Caro. in a biog-Philip snocked soly leading them:
Stop having so many babies," the
Sun said. "He raged: Five per raphy published this month, says the relationship finally broke off in the 1960s, when the woman becent? Five percent? You must be came horrified by the Vietnam out of your minds. You'll have a massive economic crisis in 20 years' time — and then you'll all the company of War policies he set as president. The lisison is described in an excerpt from Caro's book published blame everyone else," the report in The Atlantic. The book's pubsaid. Pointedly remarking that the world average British couple has just 1.9 which the Mirror said: "If we all had as many children. lishers said the woman, Alice Glass, is dead. The article said Johnson, who died in 1973, was a newly elected House member all had as many children as the Duke, what a different place Brit-ain would be." Philip has four. when he met Alice Glass in 1937 at Longlea, a thousand-acre Virginia estate outside Washington. Glass lived there as companion to An audience that packed the Charles E. Marsh, a wealthy Texan Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's small ballroom in New York to hobe who owned the Austin American-Statesman, along with oil and real estate interests. Johnson soon established a dual relationship, the biography said. He cultivated Marsh, who is also now dead, flattering the older man by seeking his advice and even letting Marsh write speeches for him; but he also became Alice's lover. At first, she

Arthur Rubinstein heard a meshar telephoned earlier in the day from the pianist in Switzerland. you imagine how frastrating it feels to be boxed up in an armchair in Geneva instead if being among you to join the fuel Rubinstein's son, John quoted the 95-year-old virtuoso as saying Those in the Waldorf's ballition and its two balconies had paid \$500 a plate for a banquet to hon-or Rubinstein and benefit the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. Rubinstein had hoped to in tend until his doctor ruled against the plane trip. Asked how he would like to be remembered for binstein said, "I would like it the like me or love me for what I feel ! am. If they exagerate, I can stand it. If they try to compan he — a second Paderewski." Rabin stein, making a wry, furny fac, for which he has long been fa-mous, added, "I always thought he was a very bad planist.

The Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez will receive Meri-co's Order of the Aztec Eagle, The Mexican government announced that Foreign Minister Jorge Ca-taneda would present the award in Garcia Márquez on Oct 22 to corroborate and give permanent to the author's link to Merica García Márquez has lived in Minco City since seeking asylum here last year.

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was a patroness, coaching Johnson

on social niceties such as baving

his shirts custom-tailored and wearing French cuffs to mask his

long, skinny wrists. She even read

poetry to LBJ and tried, with varying success, to improve his table manners. In 1938 or 1939, the bi-

ographer wrote, Alice told close

friends she and Johnson were lov-

ers. Caro said the affair was strik-

ing for another reason: Johnson's

silence. In discussing other ex-tramarital affairs later in his life,

Johnson "would show no reticence

whatever about the most intimate

details." Caro wrote. But "about

the sexual aspect of his relation-

ship with Alice Glass, he spoke not

at all," the author said "About

her, he was as reticent as a young man in love." The book said Alice

Glass bore Marsh two children;

later married and divorced him

and others - but did not get over

London's tabloid newspapers

had another field day with the roy-

al family. This time it was with

Prince Philip. "Stop having babies, says Philip," bannered the Sun. "You're having far too many ba-

Johnson.

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